

NOVEMBER
1929

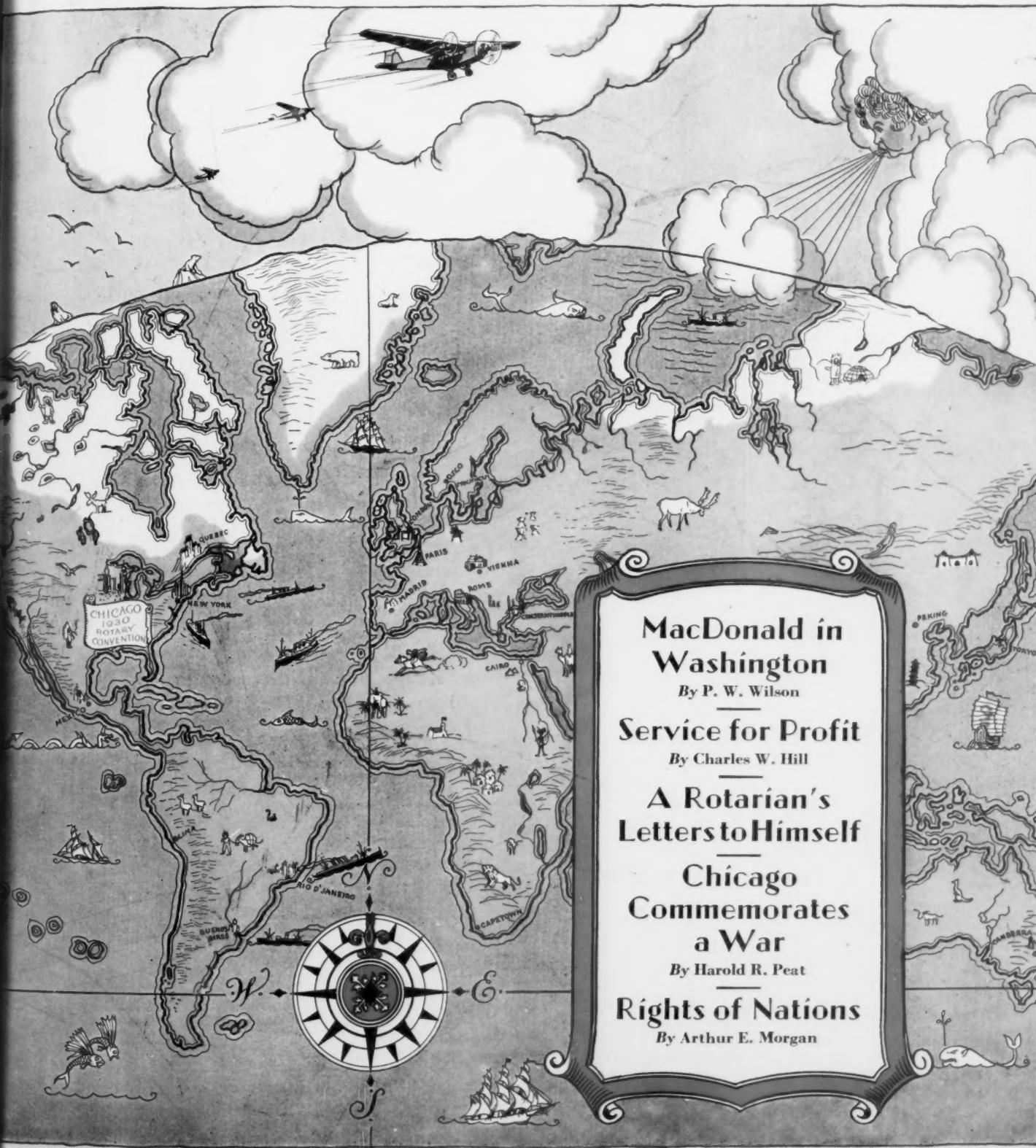
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By P. W. Wilson

Service for Profit

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Chicago Commemorates a War

By Harold R. Peat

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By Arthur E. Morgan



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THE ROTARIAN THE MAGAZINE OF SERVICE

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"Unaccustomed as I am-



...Yet 4 Weeks Later He Swept Them Off Their Feet!

IN a daze he slumped to his seat. Failure ... when a good impression before these men meant so much. Over the coffee next morning, his wife noticed his gloomy, preoccupied air.

"What's the trouble, dear?"

"Oh . . . nothing. I just fumbled my big chance last night, that's all!"

"John! You don't mean that your big idea didn't go over?"

"I don't think so. But, Great Scott, I didn't know they were going to let me do the explaining. I outlined it to Bell—he's the public speaker of our company! I thought he was going to do the talking!"

"But, dear, that was so foolish. It was your idea—why let Bell take all the credit? They'll never recognize your ability if you sit back all the time. You really ought to learn how to speak in public!"

"Well, I'm too old to go to school now. And, besides, I haven't got the time!"

"Say, I've got the answer to that. Where's that magazine? . . . Here—read this. Here's an internationally known institute that offers a home study course in effective speaking. They offer a free book entitled *How to Work Wonders with Words*, which tells how any man can develop his natural speaking ability. Why not send for it?"

He did. And a few minutes' reading of

this amazing book changed the entire course of John Harkness' business career. It showed him how a simple and easy

method, in 20 minutes a day, would train him to dominate one man or thousands—convince one man or many—how to talk at business meetings, lodges, banquets and social affairs. It banished all the mystery and magic of effective speaking and revealed the natural Laws of Conversation that distinguish the powerful speaker

from the man who never knows what to say.

Four weeks sped by quickly. His associates were mystified by the change in his attitude. He began for the first time to voice his opinions at business conferences. Fortunately, the opportunity to resubmit his plan occurred a few weeks later. But this time he was ready. "Go ahead with the plan," said the president, when Harkness had finished his talk. "I get your idea much more clearly now. And I'm creating a new place for you—there's room at the top in our organization for men who know how to talk!"

And his newly developed talent has created other advantages for him. He is sought after speaker for civic, banquet and lodge affairs. Social leaders compete for his attendance at dinners because he is such an interesting talker. And he lays all the credit for his success to his wife's suggestion—and to the facts contained in this free book—

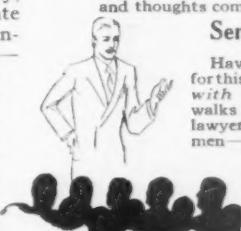
How to Work Wonders with Words

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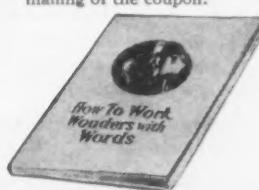
gift of a chosen few. Any man with a grammar school education can absorb and apply quickly the natural Laws of Conversation. With these laws in mind, the faults of timidity, self-consciousness, stage fright and lack of poise disappear; repressed ideas and thoughts come forth in words of fire.

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\$106,000 was raised for this Masonic Temple Barre, Vermont, under the Lincoln Plan. This was \$6,000 more than the goal.

Do not miss these articles in the December ROTARIAN

A By-Product of Club Membership

A personal account of a father's experiences with his three sons, the problem he faced and how the happy solution of that problem was one of the by-products of membership in a service club.

By EDWIN B. TOWNSEND

Cultivate Your Hobby

An opportune article on the joys and advantages of cultivating a worth-while hobby written by a distinguished American architect and author.

By GEORGE S. CHAPPELL

The Letters of a Rotarian to Himself

The third of this outstanding series of letters which a Rotarian has written to himself and which began in the October number. If you read one of these letters you will not miss any of the others.

What One Reader says:

"The Letters of a Rotarian to Himself" start out so auspiciously that it looks to me as if they will be wanted in bound form. The first of the series is splendid and indicates that the letters will be a real text-book of Rotary education.

ROTARIAN J. J. DESMOND
Corry, Pennsylvania

These and other splendid, worth-while features are coming to you in the

DECEMBER NUMBER

Just Among Ourselves

WE pass along to our readers the recommendation found in the bulletin of the Thames, New Zealand, Rotary Club suggesting that members spend ten minutes a day reading *THE ROTARIAN* as this would be ample time to finish one article. The magazine could be read in a few days in this way without the time being missed. We never did like the one-gulp method of reading a magazine. It seems to us to be as



Harold R. Peat—"Chicago Commemorates a War."

bad for the mind as over-eating is for the digestion. We hope our New Zealand friends will follow the suggestion and that the idea will spread around the world to every home and business office in which *THE ROTARIAN* enters.

* * *

Frequently some member of a Rotary club will rise to say that he believes the club should try the innovation of a debate at some lunch, and in consequence *THE ROTARIAN* is often asked to supply material upon some controversial subject. This is a service we always are glad to give. Usually we are able to refer the club to articles of a controversial nature in recent numbers of the magazine which can be made the subject of debate.

* * *

Nearly every issue of this magazine carries articles on subjects upon which men may and do differ in opinion, for it is no part of the policy of the magazine to sidestep issues closely related to the objectives of Rotary. Our pages are open to authors competent to express seasoned opinions upon subjects within the scope of the magazine.

An example is the article by Private Peat in this number. Many will agree with his views, and many others will disagree; some, perhaps, will disagree violently, yet no one will question Private Peat's qualifications for discussing his subject. Private Peat has his own ideas and has presented them before many audiences, including Rotary clubs and Rotary conferences and conventions. And incidentally, his article should supply a splendid subject for debate for any club seeking such material.

* * *

Who's Who—In This Number

Charles W. Hill, Ph.D., is president of the Rotary Club of Fulton, N. Y., and holds the classification of chocolate and cocoa manufacturing. **P. W. Wilson** is a frequent contributor to these pages and needs no introduction to our readers. **Harold R. (Private) Peat**, widely known as lecturer and writer on topics of peace and war, served with the First Contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. **Joseph E. Pooley**, headmaster of Madison

VOLUME 35

NUMBER 5

THE ROTARIAN

Published Monthly by Rotary International

M. EUGENE NEWSOM, President

CHESLEY R. PERRY, Secretary

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THE ROTARIAN is published monthly at Chicago, Illinois, by Rotary International. M. Eugene Newsom, Durham, North Carolina, president; Otto Böhler, Vienna, Austria, first vice-president; Edouard Willems, Brussels, Belgium, second vice-president; Charles W. Ackley, Vineland, New Jersey, third vice-president; Vizconde de Casa Aguilar, Madrid, Spain, director; David Clark, Charlotte, North Carolina, director; Clyde L. Huisizer, Des Moines, Iowa, director; Sydney W. Pascall, London, England, director; Roy Ronald, Mitchell, South Dakota, director; I. B. Sutton, Tampico, Mexico, director; David M. Wright, Stratford, Ontario, director. Secretary, Chesley R. Perry, Chicago. Treasurer, Rufus F. Chapin, Chicago.

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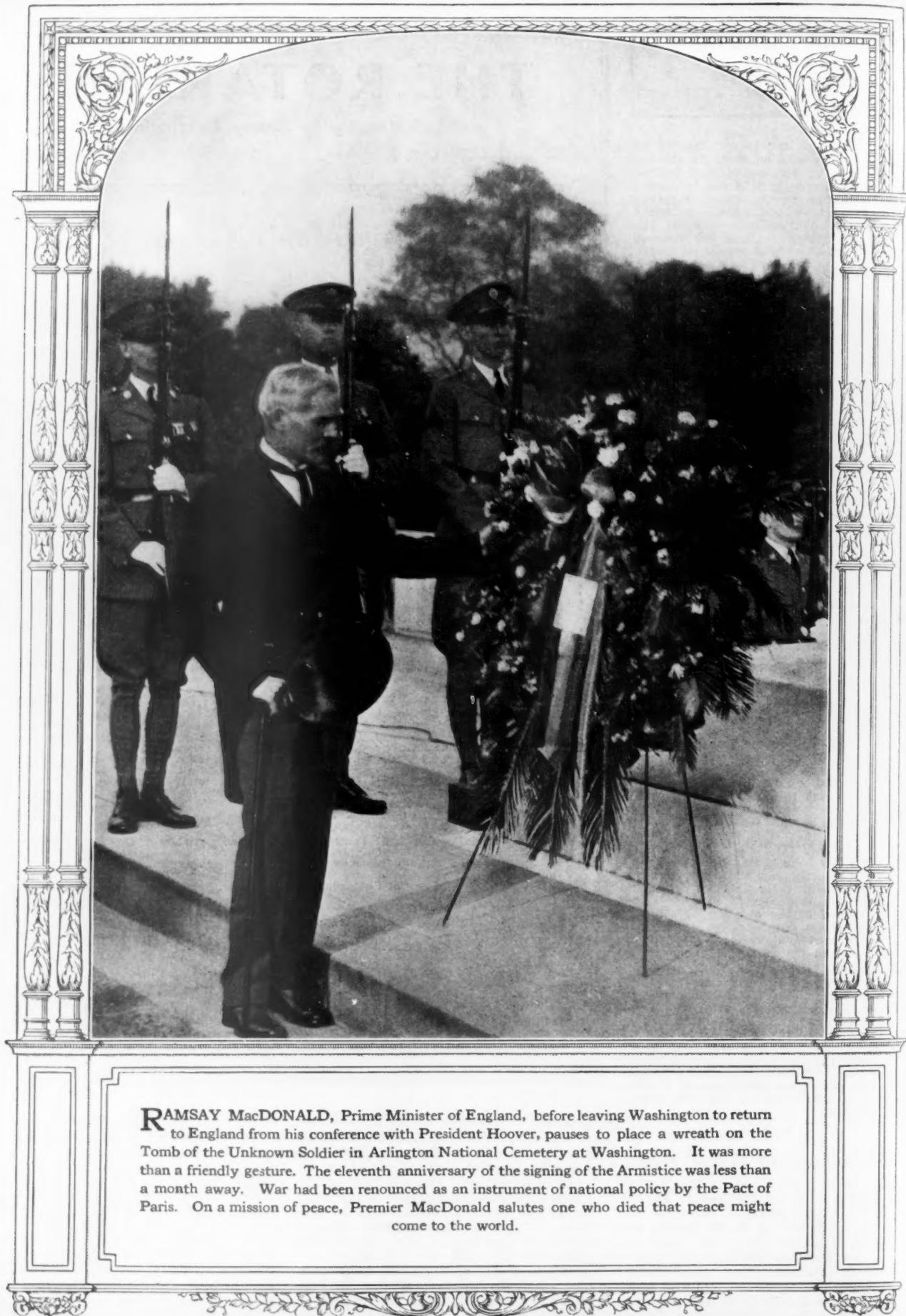
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Academy, is a member of the Rotary club of Madison, New Jersey. **Ethel Fleming** is a free-lance writer living in New York city who has had many years of experience in advertising and publicity work.

Arthur E. Morgan, D.Sc., civil engineer, author and educator, is president of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, a school widely known for its courses planned to give students actual experience in business and professional work as a part of their training. **George H. Patterson** is a member of the Rotary Club of Sydney, Australia. He is in the advertising business and a joint managing di-

rector of his company. **Thomas O. Sheckell**, is assistant manager of a credit and adjustment bureau in New York City, and a former member of the Rotary Club of Salt Lake City. **James H. Warburton**, whom we welcome back as a contributor this month, is sales manager of the Marietta Chair Company, and a member of the Rotary Club of Marietta, Ohio. **Oskar Schürer** is a resident of Prague and a student of Czech history and folk-lore. **Dr. Alfredo Cuaron**, who is known to many Rotarian friends in Mexico and Cuba as "Quaker" is a member of the Rotary Club of Tampico, Mexico.



RAMSAY MacDONALD, Prime Minister of England, before leaving Washington to return to England from his conference with President Hoover, pauses to place a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery at Washington. It was more than a friendly gesture. The eleventh anniversary of the signing of the Armistice was less than a month away. War had been renounced as an instrument of national policy by the Pact of Paris. On a mission of peace, Premier MacDonald salutes one who died that peace might come to the world.

THE ROTARIAN

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE
 DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE IDEAL OF SERVICE
 AND ITS APPLICATION TO PERSONAL,
 BUSINESS, COMMUNITY, AND INTERNATIONAL LIFE

VOLUME XXXV

NOVEMBER, 1929

NUMBER 5

A Cause for Thanksgiving

THE recent visit of Premier MacDonald with President Hoover is epoch-making. To an organization devoted to human brotherhood it is a proper cause for thanksgiving.

Nor is it any less a cause for thanksgiving that science has made it possible for the people of two nations to sit as one family before the radio and listen to the New York welcome and to Premier Macdonald's first message to the people of the United States. Simultaneously the people of England and the people of the United States heard Great Britain's prime minister declare that he was on a "mission of peace," a mission to create an atmosphere suitable for a lasting peace and not to form an alliance, which is an understanding on paper more than of the heart.

Peace was the message of Premier Ramsay Macdonald. Peace was the thought of two peoples, thousands of miles apart. Through the instrumentality of the radio, the human voice was projected across a wide expanse of water, and over land to bring two members of the family of nations into close communion. Surely world peace must be both possible and probable with distance so completely annihilated, else the next war will make short work of civilization.

War is hell. Even the greatest of the captains and the kings admit it. To all civilized peoples it is a last resort. To the more forward-looking of them it ought not to be a resort at

all. If we can create in all the cities of the world organized foci of good will, perhaps we can make it less reasonable than it is today.

And it is hardly reasonable even now. The United States remembers, let us say, the Battle of Bunker Hill. There were 449 casualties in that conflict. On both sides the losses of Waterloo were only a little more than 60,000. At Gettysburg they were less. How insignificant are such figures in the lurid light of the World War! The stupendous sacrifices of 1914-1918 paralyze the imagination. Such a staggering toll of human flesh and blood should make war unthinkable forever.

Therefore, in the name of our own Sixth Object, Rotary clubs in all lands will follow the developments of the Hoover-Macdonald conversations with high hopes of eventual success in reducing all naval expenditures and bringing world peace closer to realization. It is true that as an organization Rotary is pledged to eschew politics. But "the advancement of understanding, good-will, and international peace" is too big a thing to be confined within the narrow circle of politics. So we will continue to seek the golden goal "through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service." But for those who are sincerely striving for the same end through diplomacy —politics, if you will—Rotary may properly proffer its blessing and its prayers.

A Rotary Review of Events



Photo: Metropolitan Service

SIR CHARLES A. MANDER

President, Rotary International: Great Britain and Ireland

Rotary Meetings of Note

A NUMBER of meetings of note occupied the attention of Rotary officials during the past several weeks. First in importance to Rotary in Europe was the two-day conference of the European Advisory Committee at Frankfort, Germany, Sept. 14, 15. Bribery and unfair competition, the extension of Rotary in Europe, and the relations of European Rotary clubs with the League of Nations came in for a large share of discussion. Since there seems to be a desire among clubs to cooperate in League affairs (a number are already active) it was felt that a definite policy was needed. These and other questions will be considered by the directors of Rotary International at their meeting in Chicago, November 4 to 9.

Immediately after the close of the conference at Frankfort, President Eugene Newsom and Chairman Donald A. Adams of the International Aims and Objects Committee, left for Nuremberg, where a new club was inaugurated by District Governor Wilhelm Cuno. It was an auspicious event if one may judge by the press reports. Nuremberg is a city of commercial importance, one of few European cities that has retained its mediaeval aspect practically unimpaired.

Of course it is famous for its "Nuremberg Eggs"—those first egg-shaped watches invented in Nuremberg in 1500. The inauguration was held in the Grand Hotel, where the new club has its quarters.

It is expected that the Board will decide at its coming meeting upon the 1931 convention city, which will be in Europe according to a previous decision. London, Paris, Vienna, and Nice have been surveyed as to hotels and suitable meeting places. Announcements therefore of the award of the 1931 convention may be expected shortly in the press; the reader can then complete the slogan which will be popular ten months hence: "In 1931—On to _____!"

Sir Charles A. Mander, of Wolverhampton, England, president of Rotary International for Great Britain and Ireland (R.I.B.I.) and member of the Convention Committee, arrived in New York on October 26th, via the *Berengaria*, and left immediately for Chicago to attend the meeting of the committee, October 30th to November 1st.

Among other committees which met in Chicago the latter part of October (just prior to the meeting of the Board, to which their recommendations are made) was that of International Service, Vocational Service, Aims and Objects, and Finance.

In Sydney

ALTHOUGH the Third Pacific Conference is five months away, preparations are already under way in Sydney. (See article elsewhere in this issue.) Planned for the first time as an experiment (in Honolulu in 1926) doubt no longer remains of the advantages accruing as a result of the frank discussion of racial, economic, and social problems that are the particular responsibilities of the countries bordering the Pacific and the concern of the world in general. Word comes from the Rotary Club of Sydney (of which the Rev. A. P. Campbell is president) that a record attendance is expected and that those Rotarians who travel to Sydney may expect something unique in entertainment for while Sydney will play the rôle of host it should be remembered that there are nearly thirty clubs in Australia, with a total of thirteen hundred members, and that this district which embraces an entire continent considers

this the greatest Rotary opportunity which has come their way for exemplifying Australian hospitality and for making a worth-while contribution to world peace.

A Rotary Club at Rangoon

ANOTHER chapter can be added this month to the remarkable story of Special Commissioner James W. Davidson's marked success in organizing clubs in India and Ceylon. Rangoon was instituted on September 2, marking a "new epoch in local social institutions," according to the press report of the event in the *Rangoon Times*. "It is doubtful," says the *Times*, "if ever before in this city has been brought together a group covering so wide a range of business and professional interests together with officials as on this occasion. . . . Tonight Rangoon becomes one of 3,200 cities of which leaders have pledged themselves to Rotary and its principles. Tomorrow Rangoon will be on the Rotary map of the world."

The new club has eighty-eight members and on the roster one finds the names of the British commissioner, general manager of the railways, director of public health for Burma, the director of agriculture, the postmaster-general, inspector-general of police, head of the

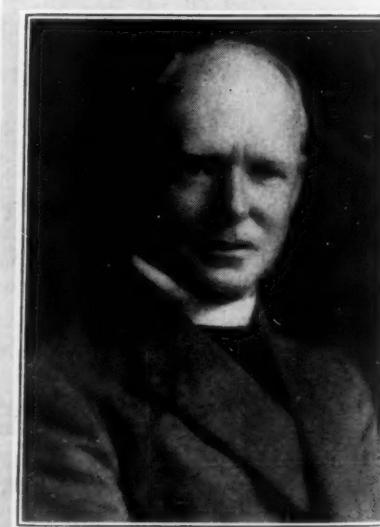
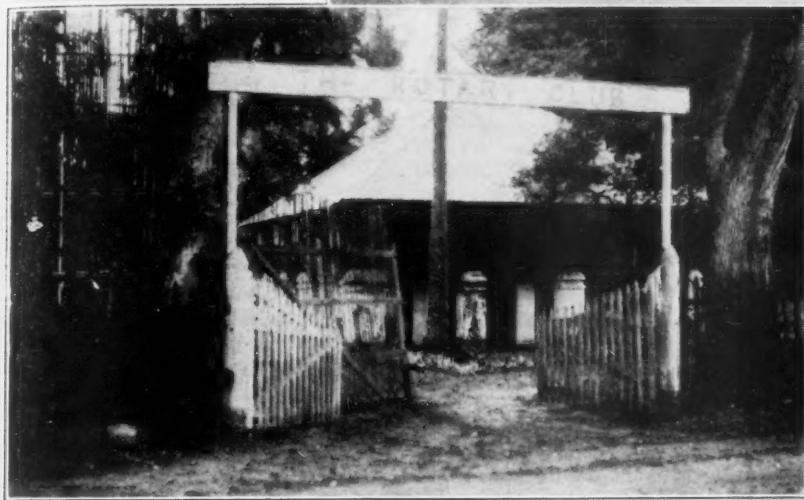
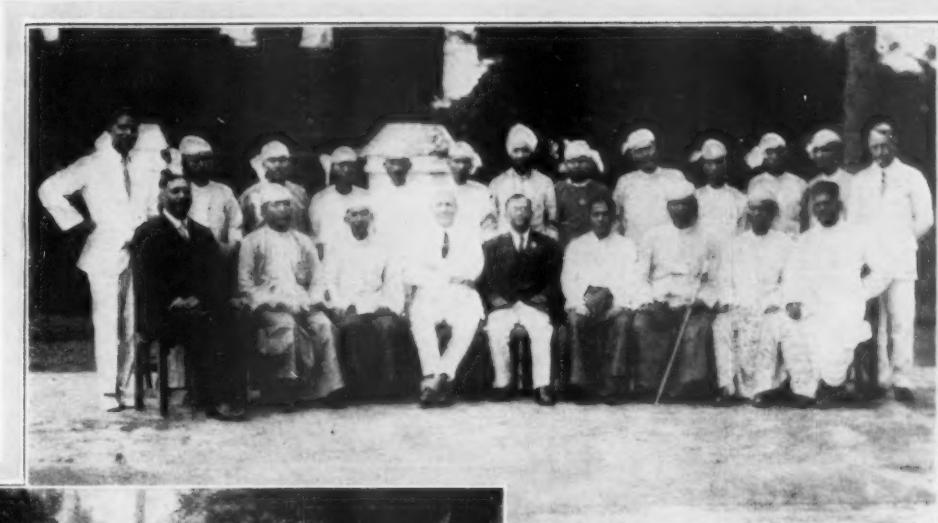


Photo: Watinger

THE REV. A. P. CAMPBELL
President of the Rotary Club of Sydney, N. S. W.

At right—Members of the Rotary Club of Thayetmyo, Burma. Special Commissioner James W. Davidson is the fourth man from the left, seated, and next to him (to the right) is the president of the new club, W. L. Barretto, B. A., deputy British Commissioner.

Below—Thayetmyo having no hotel, the members purchased a suitable building (in which to meet) with attractive grounds overlooking the Irrawaddy River.



Burma Oil Company, head of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company (inland shipping), and amongst the professional group a number of prominent educationalists and scientists. The president, C. F. Grant, who has held many important offices in the government service, is at present chairman of the Development Trust, and is considered one of the best presiding officers in Rangoon. The honorary secretary is W. E. Heath, an executive of the Royal Insurance Company, Ltd., 56 Phayre Street.

Commissioner Jim Davidson writes that he will certainly be thrown to the crocodiles if we do not speedily correct the statement which appeared in the August number relative to his efforts in organizing the Madras club. We represented Jim as stating that the business men in Madras only worked four days a week. What our Commissioner really did say was that he could only call on the business men four days during the week. The reason that he was so confined was that one day is the weekly mail day when suggestive signs are hung up bearing the inscription, "To-day is Mail Day." Saturday again is a half holiday with the morning too busy to assure a welcome to the stranger even on such a praise-worthy mission as

Rotary; thus, the business men in Madras and elsewhere in the East, work six days a week and Jim assures us that the business men work long hours and certainly under more trying conditions than do business men in Western lands.

Thayetmyo

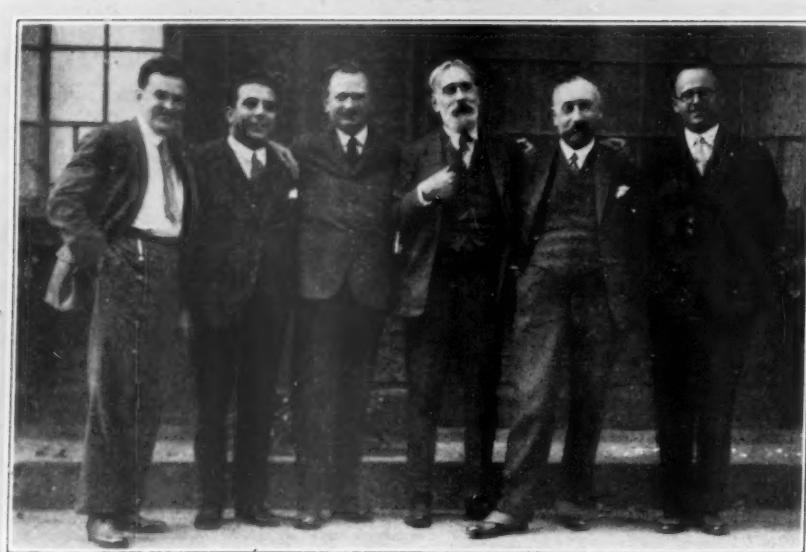
ANNOUNCEMENT was made last month of the reorganization of the Rotary Club of Thayetmyo, Burma. We are now able to give further details and pictures. It seems that Mr. W. L. Barretto, deputy British Commissioner, with headquarters at Thayetmyo, attended a meeting of the Rotary Club of Cork, Ireland. Much impressed, upon his return to Burma, he organized (May, 1928) a "Rotary Club" with the motto, "Under Heaven One Family." The club lead an isolated existence until Commissioner Davidson arrived on the scene and found the members were most willing to make necessary and in some cases rather radical changes in order that they might be officially inaugurated. In the absence of a hotel or other meeting-place the club members had purchased a suitable building with attractive grounds where they meet at tea every

Saturday evening at 5 o'clock with evening dinners held once a month. The membership is entirely Burman. "Thayetmyo," writes Commissioner Davidson, "can be reached by river steamer from Rangoon, a slow but most pleasurable experience: or by railway (161 miles) to Prome, then by river steamer (6 hours) to Thayetmyo. A government bungalow is available for accommodation. Include Thayetmyo in your next vacation trip, proceed on to Mandalay by boat (3 days up from Thayetmyo and 2 days return) altogether a delightful adventure. Thayetmyo Rotarians will give you a most hearty welcome!"

Belgian Flag to Prague

BELGIAN Rotarians present a flag to the first club in each European district, a custom of several years' standing. Accordingly a number of Belgian members recently journeyed to Prague, Czechoslovakia, to offer the flag of Belgium to the club, the first in the sixtieth district. The visiting delegation, led by Dr. Edouard Willems, first vice-president of Rotary International, was warmly received and delightfully entertained. They were taken on a tour of the city (views of which may be seen on pages 31 to 34 of this issue) and at a dinner, in a ceremony which will long be remembered by those present, the flag was graciously offered and as graciously accepted.

A memorable interlude occurred on the trip to Prague when the Belgian delegation was welcomed by the Rotary Club of Pilsen. Rotarians of Pilsen took their visitors on a tour of the city, a thriving industrial center founded as a royal town by King Venceslas II in 1292. It is the home of the famous Skoda works, many manufacturing plants and the site of the original brewery of Pilsen beer. At the city hall the Belgians were



The Rotary Club of Pilsen entertains Belgian delegation—In the photo, left to right: Ing. J. Sloboda, member, Pilsen Rotary; Gaston Danthine, secretary, Brussels Rotary; J. Martinek, vice-president, Pilsen Rotary; Dr. Edouard Willems, vice-president, Rotary International; C. Pierre, Belgian Consul and member of Pilsen Rotary; Ing. J. Hruška, secretary, Pilsen Rotary.

greeted by city officials, and Dr. Willems, in responding to the greeting said that "the friendship of the small nations of Europe was a good example for the larger nations to follow and a safe starting-point for the extension of peace in Europe."

In San Juan

WHEN Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of Porto Rico, was recently made honorary chairman of the Porto Rico council of Boy Scouts, he mentioned that his father was the first scoutmaster in the United States, forming a troop ten years before the scouts became definitely organized in America. The Boy Scouts organization of Porto Rico was created some years ago through the offices of the Rotary Club of San Juan, whose first step upon election to membership in Rotary International was the employment of a boys' work secretary.

Much of the club's work for boys is centered about the boys' camp conducted in coöperation with the Y. M. C. A. The camp, located near the highest mountain on the island, El Yunque, has for its largest building, "Rotary Lodge," the gift of San Juan Rotarians. The facilities of the camp were taxed to the utmost this past summer when 336 boys and girls, comprising Boy Scouts, newsboys, boot-blacks and Girl Guides took their turns in participating in the advantages of the camp.

San Juan Rotarians are also sponsoring a city-beautiful campaign. One of the first public appearances of Governor Roosevelt, after taking office, was his attendance at the opening ceremony of the campaign when a "Rotary Tree" was planted in one of the parks of the city.

Rotary at Work

UNDoubtedly the one question most frequently asked by the visiting Rotarian is "What do you do?" Friendly curiosity usually prompts the question. A man's interests are usually an index to his life and character. A club's activity is usually indicative of its place in the community. How interesting it would be if one could survey in a sort of kaleidoscopic glance the varied activities of Rotary clubs up and down the world. Here, then, are a few random glimpses which we select this month from the continent of Europe. They furnish at least some conception of the scope and infinite variety of Ro-

tary in community service and international service.

A young artist of Florence won a prize of 1,000 lire offered by the Rotary club for unusual talent. As a step toward promoting the restoration of one of the ancient characteristic bridges of Genoa, the Rotary club appropriated 15,000 lire from its funds. Worthy students of San Sebastian, Spain, are loaned funds by the Rotary club, the student signing no note, making no promise to pay back, being left entirely upon his honor to pay back the loan when he is able to do so.

Rotary clubs in Switzerland are subscribing generously to the fund being raised for Swiss soldiers and their families, and recently contributed a fund for the benefit of the inhabitants of a mountain village entirely destroyed by fire. Largely as a result of the efforts of the Rotary clubs of Belgium, the national school for cripples is now able to accept children as young as six years. Instead of sending a wreath on the occasion of the death of a member or someone in his family, the Rotary Club of Linz, Austria, now sends a message of condolence and makes a substantial contribution to some welfare institution of their city. This same club is providing holidays in the country for poor children.

The list could be continued indefinitely. In addition to specific activities, it would include many things common to various countries: Interclub visits across international boundary lines, for example, the exchange of students, and the study and discussion of economic questions such as tariff.

Next month we hope to be able to take you on a short pilgrimage to another part of the world—a Rotary bird's-eye view, as it were, from THE ROTARIAN'S watchtower.



Amid a group of the city's notables, the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, governor of Porto Rico, planted a "Rotary Tree" in one of the parks of San Juan, the first steps of a "city beautiful" scheme in which the Rotary club is interested.

Rotarians have variously interpreted the motto that flies at the masthead of Rotary, "He Profits Most Who Serves Best." It has run the gamut of praise and blame. Vehe- mently condemned on one side, with equal ardor it has been upheld on the other. In the article below, the author takes a middle course. He considers service to be divided into two distinct classes. He upholds the motto for only one type of service, and points to another motto of Rotary to cover the class of service outside of the influence of the first.

Service for Profit

Can Profit ever be completely divorced from the Ideal of Service?

By CHARLES W. HILL, Ph.D.

THAT Rotary appeals to many men of our day is evidenced by its growth. Undoubtedly, some of its appeal lies in its lack of hide-bound or unchanging rules or ritual, and in the opportunity for each member to make his own application of its general principles and to have his own interpretation of what Rotary shall mean to him. And yet, it would seem, there must be some general agreement in regard to the fundamentals of any organization if it is to have permanent cohesiveness. There are divers prophets and interpreters of Rotary throughout the land.

Without attempting to describe their peculiar vagaries of interpretation or to classify them into different schools of thought, it may be said that they do not agree on the fundamental concepts of the Rotary Proposition and that much of their doctrine is intangible and intenable in the minds of many Rotarians and fails utterly to provide the background of purpose and interest necessary for carrying on the work of the individual clubs. There are members of Rotary who are loyal and enthusiastic but who do not entirely subscribe to all that is said about it. They feel that it possesses an appeal of itself, that it represents principles to which any thinking man can heartily subscribe and that it should not be made an adjunct or a copy of any other kind of organization. The following discussion of the First Object of Rotary and its Mottoes is not entirely original with the writer but represents the interpretation of Rotary as held by many business men and scholars who shy at making Rotary an adult Sunday School or an organization

to which business or professional men cannot belong without being to some extent hypocritical.

The first object of Rotary is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as the basis of *all* worthy enterprise. Our Rotary fathers did well to select Service as our ideal. Of all the ideals which have been advanced during the ages for the measuring of man's achievement or worth, service to humanity is the one which has survived and which has the approval of modern thought and science. As long as the race endures, it is probable that no changes in methods of living, or no advancement in science can ever do more than accentuate its value. It is not only the highest ideal which the human mind has raised; but it is one to which every thinking being can subscribe regardless of his condition or position in society, his heritage or environment or his religious or philosophical lines of thought.

Rotary makes Service the ideal for *all* worthy enterprise. This is a part of the first object which has received too little attention, and our failure to lay emphasis on the word *all* has led us into many false attitudes in regard to Rotary.

Two Classes of Service

ALL of human enterprise may be divided into two main classes. There is the purely unselfish type of endeavor, from which one expects no gain, financial or otherwise. This kind of endeavor is covered by Rotary's motto "Service above Self." It is the service one does without thought of self. He derives no return other than the consolation of

having done a good and unselfish deed. There are many enterprises of this nature which one cannot do alone, and Rotary provides many opportunities for this kind of activity in which its members may unite and thus accomplish much that otherwise would never be done. Doubtless the part which each member takes in such enterprises awakens him to other opportunities along the same line which he can accomplish alone.

The second class of human enterprise represents our efforts to support ourselves and our families and to enable those for whom we are responsible to function on as high a plane as possible. This class of enterprise has self as a center, although it may not be entirely selfish in motive. It has back of it, the idea of gain or profit. It has back of it the idea of financial gain. It represents our struggle to improve ourselves and our dependents and to do our part in the general advancement of the race. It represents our efforts in business or profession. Years ago, Rotary placed before the business and professional world the ideal of Service in this type of endeavor as well as in the other. For this type of endeavor, it has as a purely business motto, "He profits most who serves best." And as it applies to business which must make a profit if it is going to survive and if it is going to justify one's expenditure of effort, it distinctly carries with it the idea that profit will be found to be a function of the service rendered.

Here again, our Rotary fathers selected an ideal which is fundamentally correct. In fact, if we study it carefully, it is more of an axiom than it is

an ideal. Society pays only for what it wants or values. If we have no service of value to offer to the world, it will pay us nothing in return for our efforts. Modern business and professions are founded to a large extent upon the ideal of service, for service begets faith and without business faith our massive business machinery could not function. There is no doubt that Rotary through its encouragement of codes of ethics and its insistence upon the idea that no business transaction is a good one in which both parties do not profit, is responsible in no little measure for the change in business methods which has taken place in the last few years. The ideal of Service as applied to business and professions appears now to be fundamentally sound.

It therefore is apparent that those who would divorce the Ideal of Service from Profit are not only missing half of Rotary's idea but they are missing a fundamental concept of business conduct. Certainly, in this kind of human enterprise we perform a service with the direct view to obtaining a profit thereby. And if we can learn what service is of value in our particular field, it naturally follows that the more service we can render, the larger will the profit be. This was the original idea of the founders of Rotary. Let us follow it and use it. Let us stop trying to warp this very valuable motto to make it apply to the other type of human enterprise for which we have another motto. If we fail to do this, we fail to apply the ideal of Service to *all* worthy enterprise. Service for Profit? Certainly. It is a big idea and a high ideal. Don't let anyone try to make you apologetic for it. Don't let them say that Profit does not mean financial gain. It certainly does. If we do not give service, there will be no profit in our enterprise. It is just as good reasoning and it is as good a motto for this kind of enterprise as "Service before Self" is for the other kind of human enterprise.

Now this idea of service for profit needs a little more study than it often receives. These well-meaning but misguided folk who try to make the first motto apply to all of our enterprises are apt to lead us into confusion. It is necessary to keep the two kinds of enterprise straight in our own minds. If we try to get a profit out of the first kind of endeavor, we are not only a hypocrite but we are a poor business man as well. If we go about, wild-eyed, bestowing service willy-nilly without regard to profit in the second class of enterprise, we may be some kind of a Rotarian but we will not be one for long, for the simple reason that we will be unable to pay our dues. Let us therefore give a thought to the kind of service that returns a profit.

Too Much Service?

IT IS axiomatic that a thing or an act to be of service must be of some value to an individual or to the community. It must be more than a mere gesture. It is not a frill or a furbelow. Oh! Service!—many an economic crime is committed in thy name. People are giving what they term service when it is not only useless but even annoying. In this class, we place the omnipresent colored gentlemen with the whisk broom in the hotel lavatory.

The value of a service is judged from the other fellow's point of view and not our own. If he does not appreciate it or value it, there will be but little profit in it, no matter how much we give. In other words, it is not real service. It may be seen that it is a pretty good idea to tie service and profit up together. If our service does not return a profit, it probably is not service at all. If we try to give service in business and do not keep an eye on the profit, we will soon be unable to give any kind of service. It is as necessary in business to stop the service if it returns no profit as it is wrong to expect to receive a profit from the clearly altruistic type of enterprise.

Can we give too much service? Even if it returns a profit? Yes, indeed. If in broadening out our service, we get over into what is clearly the field of someone else, we may be going too far. Too much service may be a kind of unfair competition. Assuming that our methods otherwise are efficient and our costs are low, a service which results in a loss would as a general proposition be giving too much. (This of course does not apply to adjustments for good will.) Service that keeps us from putting the proper time on the major issues of our business is too much.

In merchandising, service is more than the mere exchange of a commodity for money. It consists in aiding the selection of the proper commodity for the use intended. By the furnishing of technical information regarding the composition, proper use, and care of a commodity, service is performed. Service consists in giving the customer what he wants and not what we want to sell, provided this involves the matter of selection to please the taste or the individual's personal likes or dislikes, outside the matter of utility.

In professional enterprise, service goes beyond the point in question, in the way of advice or information which will prevent the occurrence of difficulties which our professional training leads us to anticipate.

The first object of Rotary is clear and simple. Service as the basis of *all* worthy enterprise. Service above self—for your deeds of kindness and your charities and your club service. (We can't make money out of your club membership.) In our business enterprise, the more true service we can render to our community or our clientele or our customers, the more profit will be returned to us. Let us keep the two kinds of enterprises clearly differentiated in our own minds.

Nothing wrong with the first object of Rotary or the two mottoes, is there? The other five objects are just as good.



Fifty Flags

OLD hates go, new trust comes—
Peace is played on wild war-drums;
Fifty flags break from a common mast—
Swords are plowshares at last, at last.

Old men die, young men live
Who do not exact but give and give;
Altars are lit with the selfsame fire—
The world is turning from self-desire.

Old gods die, new gods are born—
Night gives place to a golden morn;
Frowns give way to song and laughter,—
Love leads on, men follow after.

Behold the blending of fifty flags!
We are marching on. No nation lags.
They make for peace on land, on sea—
The blended flags of Rotary.

—J. R. PERKINS.

Two spokesmen of English-speaking peoples discuss coöperation among nations

MacDonald in Washington

By P. W. WILSON

WHEN a president of the United States entertains a prime minister of Great Britain for several days at the White House and devotes many hours of those days to a series of diplomatic *tête-a-têtes*, the world as a whole cannot but be swept by surmises as to what it all means.

It is to the world as a whole that Rotary appeals, and in estimating this event, we must recognize at the outset, therefore, that more than one opinion of these negotiations has been expressed. On the merits of the case, we will attempt, therefore, no judgment. It is with meanings, not merits, that we are here concerned.

To the English-speaking sovereigns, immediately concerned, the broad significance of the discussions is simple. Somehow or other, Great Britain, with her 500 million people, and the United States, with her 130 millions, have to live on the same planet. Being neighbors, everywhere in commercial and political contact, they cannot be strangers. They must be friends or they must be foes, and to some pessimists, a future of increasing enmity seemed to be inevitable. But after a year or two of these somber prognostications, the democracies, moved not a little by financial sagacity, have decided that, after all, friendship is best. A joint statement has been issued, declaring that war within the English-speaking democracy is forever impossible.

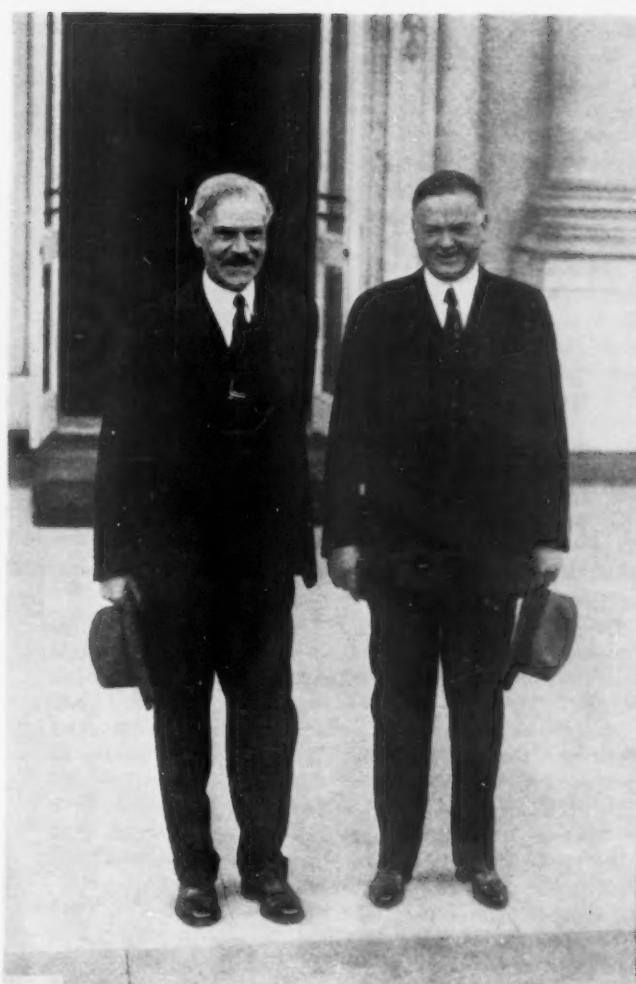
At the moment, the declaration stands in the names of President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald alone. Its form does not suggest the necessity of ratification by Congress and the Parliaments of the British Commonwealth. But undoubtedly the principle of the resolution could be expressed as a resolution, and in the meantime, there seems to be no doubt that it has been endorsed throughout the English-speaking world, by a popular acclaim, independent of party.

In terms, the declaration is negative. It says that the sovereignties will not fight one another. It does not pledge either of them to fight anybody else. In an important respect, the pronouncement thus differs from what has usually been understood by an Alliance. In this instance, no scrap of paper has been drafted, setting forth a guarantee that one country will lend armed support to the other country.

On the other hand, it would be insincerity to pretend that this declaration is merely one of those amicable prophecies by statesmen which have been described as the most gratuitous expressions of mendacity. It is prophecy intended to assist its own fulfilment. It is a forecast of the future, to be interpreted as policy in the present. It is true that the Latin mind likes to see things in black and white. But that surely is because the Latin mind is disinclined to take things on trust. The English tradition, on the other hand, suggests that a Constitution is none the less stable because it is unwritten, and so with an international relation. Because it is unwritten, it may be the more adaptable to emergencies. The two nations are not allied, but they are now aligned.

A Precedent Is Established

TO countries, suspicious of the declaration, it is useless, then, to suggest that it is of no importance. They know better; so do Britain and America. For centuries we have watched the meetings



Photo—Harris & Ewing

Premier Ramsay MacDonald and his host, President Herbert Hoover, at the White House.

of great rulers. By experience, we have learned that when rulers thus meet, there are results. There is no reason to doubt that, in this case also, the results will follow.

It is thus essential that we should be in no doubt over what the conversations at Washington do and do not mean. They took place in the New World. But it is an Old World that is subjecting them to scrutiny, and it is according to its own mentality that the Old World judges. To what extent is history repeating herself? To what extent is history turning over a new leaf?

Up to a point, the conversations suggest a precedent. It is a precedent of great interest. Twenty-five years ago, or thereabouts, there began to be conferences between King Edward and the president of France and the Czar of Russia. Those hospitalities were made the occasion of clearing the decks of differences between Great Britain, on the one hand, and France and Russia on the other. For instance, France acquired a free hand in Morocco and allowed England a similar freedom in Egypt. So in Asia. Along that vast no

The Houses of
Parliament in London

man's land of Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet, the British Lion and the Russian Bear agreed to respect, each the aims and even the encroachments of the other. Out of it all, there emerged, not indeed an alliance, but the Triple Entente.

At Washington, there has been, beyond controversy, a not dissimilar clearance of the decks. The differences between Great Britain and the United States were not territorial. But they were none the less serious on that account. For they involved the essentials of power over all territory. They were naval.

Two problems had to be solved. First there was the size of the navies. Secondly, there was the use of them. If both problems have ceased to be acute, it is for an obvious reason. Once admit that the navies can never fire their guns, one against the other, and the sting is taken out of all discussions, respecting comparative tonnage. It is thus that naval parity has been achieved. Also, if the navies, thus equalized, are only to be used for purposes of which both countries approve, there is little likelihood that there will be controversy over the manner, let us say, of a blockade. When the United States had once embarked upon the Great War, she blockaded just as vigorously as did Britain.

Clearing the Decks

THE freedom of the seas today presents a new aspect to both the English-speaking sovereignties. Faced by the peril of the submarine, London is by no means so insistent as she was on the right of extended blockade. On the other hand, Washington, now equipped with a navy, second to none, is less desirous of limiting naval activities. Prohibition itself adds to the complication. We see Great Britain contending with the United States for a freedom of the seas outside the three mile limit. Even the fortifications of the West Indies by Great Britain, such as they are, appear to be no inconvenience to the United States. Without them, the fortifications along the Panama Canal might seem to be somewhat exceptional.

If, then, Britain, France and Russia cleared the decks twenty-five years ago, and if Great Britain and the United States are clearing the decks today, a



momentous question arises. Why are the decks now cleared? The very phrase is combative and suggests that action of some kind is anticipated. But what action? Twenty-five years ago no man was more vehemently opposed to clearing the decks than James Ramsay MacDonald because he feared that action. Today, no man is more enthusiastically in favor of the clearance. What makes the difference? If Europe mistrusts what has been going on, it may be because she has yet to perceive that there is this difference.

The difference is fundamental. Twenty-five years ago, war was considered to be inevitable. The only question was when it would come. Clearing the decks meant preparation for war. Nations, expecting to fight on the same side, became friends for that purpose; and alliances and ententes were designed to keep the big battalions in one's own camp. The so-called balance



Photos:
Underwood & Underwood

Premier Ramsay MacDonald speaking in the House of Representatives before a joint session of the members of the Senate and the House.

of power always must be in one's favor. Today, war is not an inevitability. A Pact of Peace has been accepted which outlaws war. Clearing the decks for action means preparation for that permanent peace. In clearing their own decks of hostilities, President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald desire that all nations shall likewise clear their decks of hostilities. Let France



Photos:
Underwood & Underwood

Great Britain's "peace minister" and the Honorable Henry L. Stimson, U. S. Secretary of State, leaving the Union Station at Washington.

and Germany clear their decks. Let Greece and Bulgaria clear their decks. Let Italy and Yugo-Slavia clear their decks. Let Russia and Poland clear their decks. The more clearance of the decks, anywhere and everywhere, the better for the future of mankind. Every deck that is cleared means one less reason for armaments.

The aim of the two sovereignties is

It is easy to blame Europe for her resistant attitude. But the English-speaking democracies should exercise a little imagination. Suppose yourself to be a Frenchman in Paris or an Italian in Rome. You do not know what has been said by President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald, sitting on the log by the Rapidan River. Even if there be no secret agreements, there was

The United States Capitol at Washington

certainly a good deal of mutual understanding, and that understanding means solidarity. It suggests an English-speaking civilization, not divided against itself, but united.

And unity, though it be not enmity, is certainly strength. It means a control of the seas which is none the less control because it happens to be dual. It means an ability to blockade, to withhold raw materials, to direct the channels of credit and commerce. These are considerations to which the non-English speaking world has a right to demand attention. They afford an excellent reason for M. Briand's United States of Europe.

The answer of the English speaking world is, we take it, that the more of unity there is in Europe, the better. Just as a friendship between the United States and Canada and England and Ireland is no menace to any nation, anywhere, so a friendship between France and Germany and Switzerland and Spain is no menace to any nation anywhere. On the contrary, it would tend to that very stability of governments and commerce which it is the object of the English speaking sovereignties to promote. The entire philosophy that interprets this situation in terms of dangerous antipathies, is now being challenged by the President and the Prime Minister.

Influences That Mean Progress

UNQUESTIONABLY, the influence of the two sovereignties has been increased, greatly increased by what has been achieved. That influence, instead of cancelling itself, has become its own reinforcement. But in what direction is it to be exercised? The prevention of war. Nations, insistent on large conscript armies, must now recognize that these armies are unwelcome to other nations, and even to nations overseas which are not directly threatened. At forthcoming conferences, dealing with disarmament, the flagrant filibustering of the decade that followed the Armistice will be met henceforth by a protest, courteous but none the less insistent. It cannot but be that the nations which are unarmed, will tend to support the English speaking sovereignties in their appeal to the nations which still persist in armaments. It is, indeed, not a divi-

(Continued on page 62)

*From the Sanctuary
of my office,
September 1, 1929.*

IT has been only a month since I first wrote you, setting you aside as the Rotarian part of me and talking to you with utmost candor about many things which were perplexing me. I tried to make clear to you that our partnership in mutual admiration needed to be dissolved; that you needed to know more of the man to whom you were joined; that I needed to know more of the organization which gave you an existence. Fear had prompted my letter: fear that we were drifting apart, or at least that you were traveling faster than I could follow. Instinctively, I cried out for you to wait, or, better, to come back and help me along the way.

The intervening month has filled me with new thoughts and strange experiences. It has seemed that your whole power has surged through me, strengthening me for the effort I was making. But more valuable has been the unifying influence of my endeavor to bridge the gap between us. Most of my waking hours have been filled with that thought.

It has even colored my dreams. In the burning flame of a single passion, I have made progress toward my goal.

The incident that started me on my way seemed trivial at the time. In my morning mail was a letter, signed "Yours in Rotary, Friend X." I put it aside and attacked the day's work. But that letter would not be ignored. I would pick it up, glance at that signature, toss it aside and try to resume dictation. But through my mind kept streaming these thoughts: "What unknown friend have I in Rotary? When did Rotary get in the business of supplying friends to men who already had plenty? Friend X? Why didn't he sign the letter? Who is he? How could I find out?"

I made a final plunge into the mail. One or two matters of real importance



A Rotarian's Letters to Himself

Illustrations by Bernhardt Kleboe

were able to hold my interest, but with them out of the way, I returned to my unknown friend. Finally I picked up the letter, took my hat and went out.

It's a strange thing, but in all the years of your Rotary existence—and my membership—I had never visited the office of the local club. As I think of it now, I can't understand why. I'm a careful business man. If I were to invest fifty dollars a year and several hours each month in any other local enterprise, I would occasionally put my foot across its threshold. I never thought of doing that with Rotary.

But that morning, I couldn't stay away. I guess Harvey Whitecomb was as surprised to see me as I was to reach his office. But I went right in and said, "Good morning, Mr. Secretary, how's

he would picture him in school, in college, in business, and on until he was president of his country. But the boy died, and when the father was appointed my "Friend X," he learned that I had a boy and he hunted him out. He wrote that he never saw my boy pass down the street without feeling around his neck the tug of tiny arms. He felt that if his boy were alive and I was his "Friend X," he would want me to write him as he had written me, sounding a warning that might keep the child from blasting the hopes and aspirations of his parents.

Harvey finished the letter and said: "Well, Tom, that's pretty strong, but he says your boy is a good boy. I wouldn't be provoked over this letter."

I couldn't pretend. For the first time

"I saw what I had been seeking watched his children run to meet him."

the Rotary club?" And he smiled at me and shook my hand as he answered, "Fine, Tom; how is it with you?" I just handed him that letter and we sat down.

You'll remember that I wrote you about the speech you made, dealing with uncivilized Indians. I mentioned how I had neglected my own boy. That's what that letter was about—my boy. The writer said he had been named as my Friend X and had been observing me. He had seen my boy growing up into manhood, looking for leadership, and being forced to find it in the gang. He wondered if I knew where my boy was going and what he was doing. That made me plenty hot, I tell you; but when he told me, then I was filled with anger. What business was it of his?

I would have torn the letter into a thousand pieces, but he went on to say that he had had a fine boy, born a year before my boy was. That boy meant everything to him. He could take him onto his lap and rock him to sleep at night, and as he rocked,

in my life, I had seen something in Rotary that was greater than Rotary,—the love of one human being for another. I told Harvey so, and then I told him some more,—some of the things I wrote to you last month. I let him know I was trying to get to the point where Rotary meant a great deal more to me than a weekly lunch.

I can't forget his answer. "Tom," he said, "most of the trouble has been that you were trying to express Rotary before you knew what it was all about. You never studied it; you never sought to evaluate its philosophy; you never took the time to translate that philosophy into the terms of your own life and your own experience. There are two sides to Rotary: the impressional and the expressional. This letter is an example of the expressional side, but it rings true because the man who wrote it had received the right impressions of Rotary. The proper foundation was there. With you, it has been different. You rushed precipitately into expressional activities without a proper background. As a result, some of your work has been out of tune with Rotary's philosophy."

Back in my own office, I gave myself a slogan: "Get right with Rotary." I determined that in the shortest possible time, the differences between the Rotarian and the rest of me would be composed; that I'd either get Rotary in me or get out of Rotary. Only I said that last part under my breath, for I couldn't bear the thought of sacrificing my Rotary fellowships.

I found out from Harvey that I was appointed Friend X to another member of the club. I did as my unknown friend had done: I looked him up and found out about his family. He was married, had a nice home, a fine wife, two boys, and one girl. The oldest boy, I discovered, was just finishing high school, and the youngest was just entering. The girl was ten.

That family interested me. I wondered what I could say, what I could do. I formed the habit of driving past the house on my way home and frequently saw the father return from his office. I had always respected him highly. He's a big man in this town. But he was no hero to his family. I have seen him get out of his car and walk across a lawn where his children were playing and not a nod would they give him. He could cross a porch where his wife was sitting and she would not rise to greet him.

I sent that man a Friend X letter. I suggested that the best place to measure a man was at his own fireside; that a lawyer might have all the legal business in town, but if his children did not run to meet him when he turned in at the gate, his life was a failure. I hinted that the smiles of approval from men

who envied him were not as true an appraisal of his greatness as the look on the face of his wife when he left in the morning and returned at night. I told him a little of the things my boy had drifted into and let him know how proud I would be of a son like his. And then I appealed to him to get close to that boy, to be again his pal and his hero, and to let his own fine personality spread through the community to all of our boys through the medium of his own. I'm afraid it was rather a better letter than I knew how to write; surely you must have stood very close at my elbow.

Without Expectation of Reward

FOR a few days, I avoided his house. I feared that he might come storming out at me, exactly as I had wanted to do to my unknown friend. But curiosity finally won; I resumed my former habit of driving home that way. Last evening I saw what I had been seeking,—his car stopping in the driveway as I passed. I saw him get out, watched his children run to meet him. The group went up to the house, one of the father's arms holding the girl, the other around the shoulders of his son.

I suppose I should be ashamed to confess it, but there were tears in my eyes. When I tried to put my car into motion again, I shifted into reverse and then killed the engine. I was that thrilled.

I want to say to you, the Rotarian part of me, that nothing you ever did in a public way has brought as deep a reaction as that tiny bit of individual service. I have heard men applaud your words and your actions and have felt a momentary blush in my cheeks, but such a thrill can not compare with the thrill of slipping away and doing a small neighborly kindness without expectation of reward or hope of favorable attention.

It was that which brought me to my office today,—that and the thoughts that followed. It seems now to me that the glory of our lives does not come from the things we master, but from the things that master us. A man may win great battles in his profession and yield to an unworthy passion. He has failed because the thing which mastered him was base and ignoble. Another man may

plod along the road of mediocrity. His feet may never touch the heights of success, not even for a moment. But his life is gripped and held by a great ideal. He can lose himself only in the sweeping strains of exalted music or in kindly ministry to those in distress. His life will count, for he can only be carried out of himself by something greater than himself to which he gives himself—in honor.

Using that as a starting point, I have been thinking of Rotary and its philosophy. I have on my office wall these simple words: "Life faces us not only with the things which give themselves to us and serve our interests but also with things to which we give ourselves and which we must serve." They are the words of Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, a preacher, but how much illumination they throw against the background of Rotary.

We may go on piling up the things which serve us, either the crude materials themselves or the money that buys them. But Rotary teaches us that such a course leaves out one side of our nature entirely, the side that is concerned with the things we serve. It urges that to lead a balanced life there must be giving as well as getting.

And so I feel that we have moved closer together today, you and I, the Rotarian part of me and the business man in his shell. I have come out of that shell

far enough to see that Rotary is not another instrument to bring me the things that serve me, but a channel through which may flow my service to others. I have seen that in such a service I must have an eye on the impulse that moves me, that I must consider whether the thing that masters me is worthy of me.

It is with this thought that I am going ahead. Now Rotary seems more real to me; I can lay hold of it. I am going to feel its impress upon my own life and then let it spread through me to those like me who need its teachings.

This I have firmly resolved upon. There is no other way that will bring me happiness and contentment and the satisfaction that goes with true service.

We are closer together. There is hope. Sincerely,
Tom.



"That boy meant everything to him."

Chicago Commemorates a War

Should the next great memorial show war as it really is?

By HAROLD R. PEAT

(*"Private Peat"*)

CHICAGO is the third largest city in the world. Chicago is a demonstration of man power in the *n*th degree since it has progressed from a village to this proud position in the space of three-quarters of a century. Next June Chicago will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the first Rotary club by serving in the rôle of host to the annual convention of Rotary International bringing to her city hundreds if not thousands of Rotarians from all over the world. And Chicago, in three years' time (1933), will demonstrate to the whole world its superlative degree, when the super-exposition of the Continent will be thrown open to the public.

Chicago proposes to build a monument to commemorate the late World War. This also will be superlative for Chicago is offering a prize of twenty thousand dollars to the artist or architect who submits the winning plans. I am neither an artist nor an architect—that twenty thousand dollars will never line my pocket, but I am a lover of the arts and crafts, and I believe I have an artistic soul.

But Chicago's war monument does not interest my artistic soul; it does interest, mentally, spiritually, and perhaps even physically, the soul of one who was what used to be known as a "common" soldier. A private of infantry, if you please, who was wounded in a fight of mutual interest and a War of common cause.

The War has been ended over a decade now; Chicago has waited ten years for a War monument. Maybe this has been for financial reasons, maybe political, maybe it is the wise delay of ordered minds who think seriously of War monuments and their effect, physically, mentally, morally, and spiritually upon those who pass them daily, and passing them daily get continuous impressions therefrom, although possibly only consciously looking at them occasionally.

The private soldier of ten years ago was a very young man, a youth, a half-finished product of grade, high

Chicago up to the present has been without a memorial of the world war, but an international competition is now being held amongst sculptors and artists for suitable designs. Harold R. Peat, winner of more than one medal for distinguished service in the world war, offers, in this article, some unorthodox suggestions for a design.

school, and college. The privates of ten years ago have now grown up and have opinions of their own—opinions, impulses, and actions which are not guided by the generals of ten years ago, these generals who may have grown older, but who have not grown up, for they were already old when the privates were mere lads in the trenches.

This Chicago Monument then will be designed for the privates who were lads, the generals who were matured men, and the few—majors, colonels, captains—who spanned the gap between. No doubt the generals will be satisfied with and endorse the war monument of tradition, that "rookie" with his bayonet fixed, ready for the downward plunge; the buck private with his feet planted far apart and his arm upraised, his hand holding the bomb, which is never shown in its final unholy resting place amongst the torn fragments of his fellowman.

I am not so sure that the grown-up private wants that sort of thing. There are more of us than there are generals. We are not in the ranks now, and even with our War disabilities, we have longer expectation of life than any general who was grown up when we were young. We shall have to look at Chicago's monument for a much longer period of time. There is care needed in the picking of this monument.

What is this monument to commemorate? War—yes, but is it to be War as War is, or War as man wants to see it? Will this monument eulogise the glory of War? Yet, after all, wherein actually lay that glory?

Perhaps there was glory in the way we did our killing, so unlike the method of our fathers at Marston Moor, at Saratoga, at Waterloo—when man faced man, when charger leapt against charger, when swords clashed and men fell slashed and mutilated it is true, yet in falling were men going down before "foemen."

A picture comes to my mind of 1915—a crowded theatre in Lon-

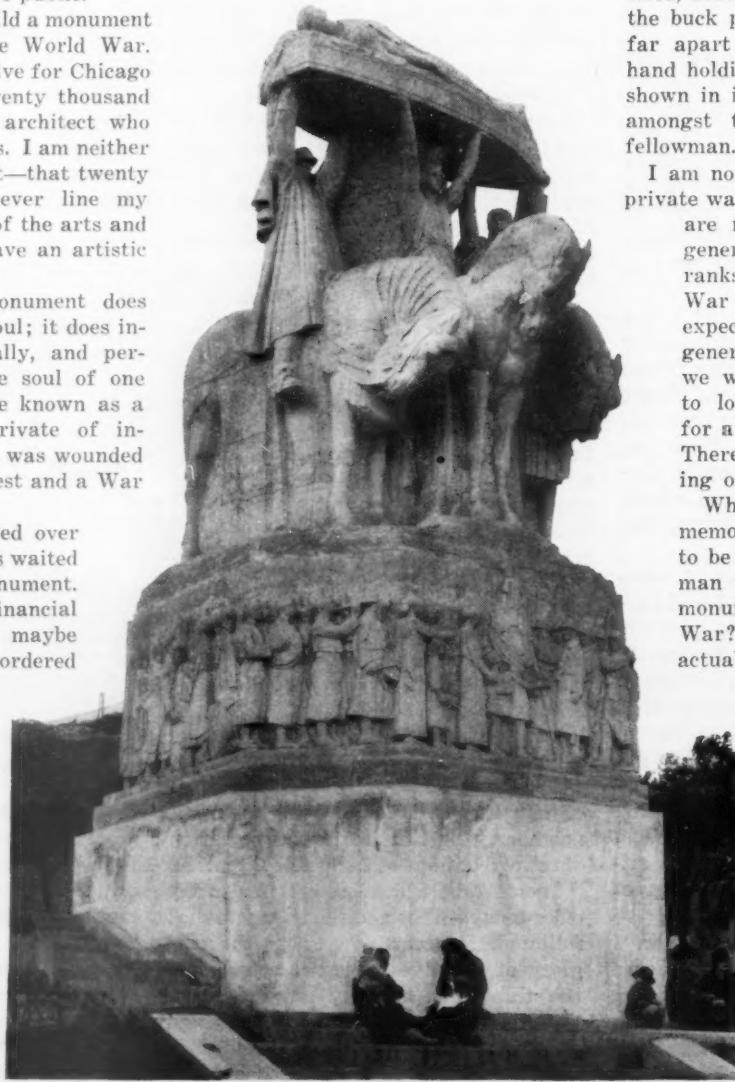


Photo: Publishers' Photo Service

The new war memorial at Algiers—a masterpiece in marble.

Tomb of the
Unknown
Soldier at
Warsaw.

don, the sudden onslaught of bombs dropping from high up in the air, the rush of startled humanity to the open street, defenceless mortals running hither and thither, a woman screaming as she clutched to her breast the bloody body of a year old baby and watched her baby's head pitch to the gutter.

There is an outlined design for War's monument.

I went back to the front line trenches where it was "safe," and tried to feel a man again as I faced men in combat—trench-killing was modern in type, but not so up to date that we killed babies. Our fathers fought man to man, sometimes outnumbered, but always they were sportsmen before they were soldiers. There was no sportsmanship in this last modern, gloriously scientific adventure.

I was in the first chlorine gas attack of April 1915 at the second battle of Ypres. My comrades went down like dogs in hydrophobia, spewing foam from the mouth, their white skins turned black as that of negroes and they died—horribly. But there were only a few months to wait when we thought of something worse with which to pay back the enemy; there was boiling oil which we sprayed over him from a hose as though he were the grass upon a lawn—we "watered" him, and our enemy wriggled, screamed, and died. Then we did not think his debt had been paid in full and so we released 'tanks' on him, trapped him in trench and dug-out without a chance to fight back, man to man.

"Mercy, mercy, Kamerad!" cried those in a dug-out as my old pal Bill shouted—"How many of you are down there?"

"Twenty-six!"

"Ha, twenty-six—well, look out, here come a few lumps for your cocoas—mix that up!"

Half a dozen hand grenades—"ades"

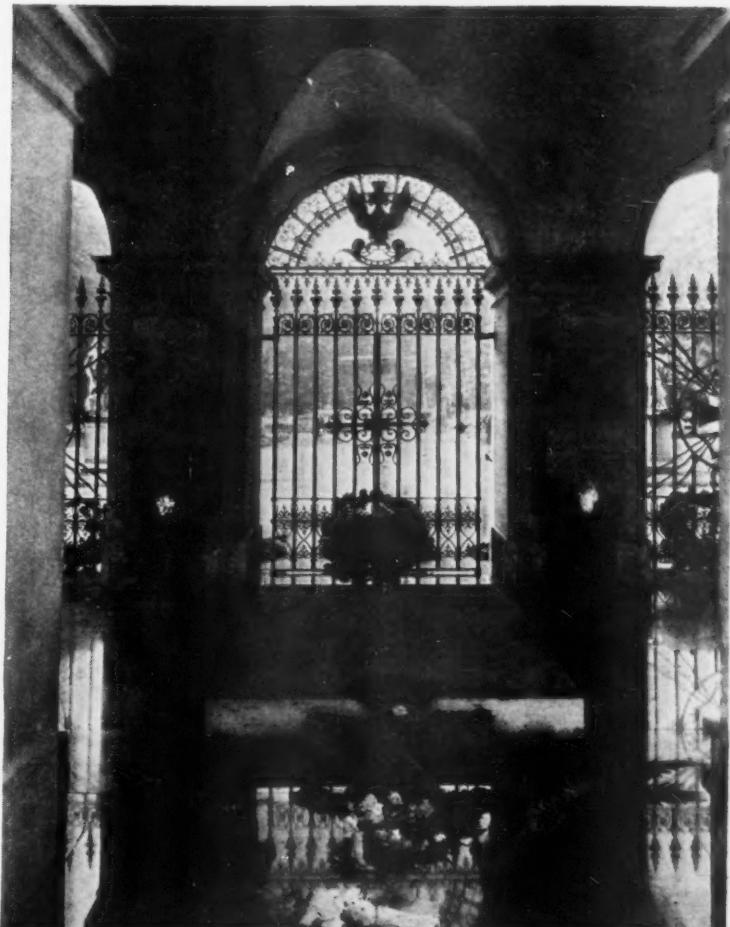


Photo:
Publishers'
Photo Service

the last or greater. If I am a true hero and a real patriot, I will ask my fellow man to honor me in silence, for no matter how innocent my heroic effort may have been, I realize that I achieved my glory through destruction and unhappiness.

Give the wealth of your imagination in monuments to the heroes of tomorrow, the Edisons, Lindberghs, Curés, Byrds, Marconis, Pasteurs, Dr. Stresemanns, and their kind; but for War, let the artists dare to paint truly for once.

A true monument to War means the recognition of Stupidity—Horror—Stench—Filth—Rape—Ignorance—Sin—Lunacy. If Chicago be the forward-thinking city its

citizens believe, if it be in the van of marching progress, its War monument will take the form of a maniac—there were two hundred and seventy-two thousand maniacs sent home from the battlefronts of 1914 to 1918. You will have no trouble finding them. They are in your government hospitals and institutions for the insane.

Why not a true monument?

The surest way to kill the desire to War is to show War to youth as War really is. Not in the highly glorified manner of the pictures in our school books. Not by the spotless, shining uniform of soldiers on parade. But war as war is—the war of the trenches, barbed wire, and shell holes. Then and then only will peace plans and outlawry pacts work. Youth cannot be frightened away from War; Youth cannot be scared, but Modern Youth is ever open to the convincing arguments of common-sense.

The concept of mental and spiritual disarmament is more practical, if more slow, than the scrapping of a few "tugs" of war, called battleships.

Will Chicago lead the way, or will Chicago follow the old bell-wether of War's tradition?

Inscription on Tomb:
Here Lies a Soldier of Poland
Killed for His Country

to Paradise or hell. Then Bill and I argued whether we would mark minus thirteen on our rifle stocks or mark twenty-six!

There's the outline of a design worth twenty thousand dollars—a monument to War.

*These are the Heroes of
Tomorrow*

AS a grown up private I would like to see a true memorial to War. I would like all of us who know, to honor the artist who can pull the camouflage from off this stupid monster, this devourer of babies. I would like to honor the man whose artistry will show to generations yet to come, how foolish we have been in our worship of War.

No design in stone can ever tell the half of the unsung gallantry, heroism, and romantic chivalry of men in War. No one dare detract from the amazing valor of people in War, the glory of the national effort, the work of civilians, generals, soldiers, and sailors—but had each private soldier a hundred medals won upon a battlefield no mother's son can emulate him unless we provide him with another War of like proportions to

Rotary Personalities



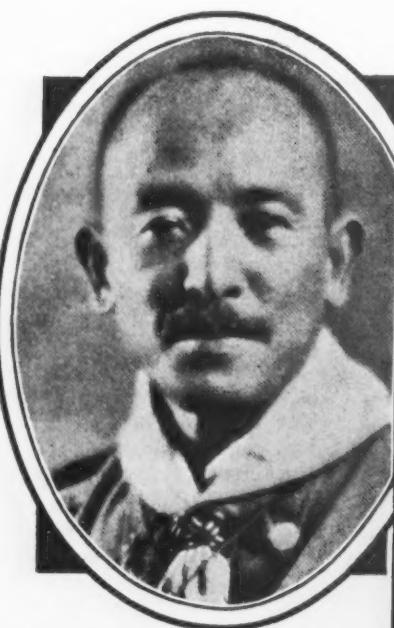
Robert G. Sproul, B. S., LL.D., for many years vice-president and comptroller of the University of California at Berkeley will become president of the university on July 1, 1930. Besides his present administrative duties, he finds time to serve as president of a lumber company and on various committees of the local Rotary club.



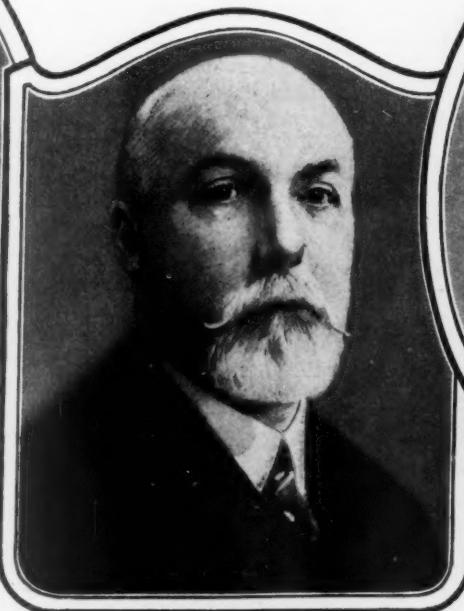
Charles J. Burchell, K. C., past governor of the Thirty-second District, and past president of the Rotary Club of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is a member of the Canadian delegation to the London conference of representatives of the self-governing dominions of Great Britain. He is to act as counsel with reference to merchant-shipping and admiralty jurisdiction.



Comm. Avv. Alfonso Mercurio is a lawyer and manager of the large insurance company, Meridionale di Assicurazione of Naples. He is interested in the cultural advancement of his city, and in spite of his many business interests, succeeds in contributing largely to its welfare, principally through the Rotary club of which he is a charter member.



Below: Joseph Guyot, past president of the Rotary Club of Dijon, is a prominent French engineer, having served as president of the Departmental Commission of the Côte d'Or and Chief Engineer of the Bourgogne canal. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and was made an officer of the Legion in 1927.



Tsuneha Sano, member of the Rotary Club of Tokyo, is International Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association of Japan. For many years he has labored for the under-privileged boys of Japan, travelling widely in studying methods of removing causes for delinquency, and his work is bearing fruit in the rapidly growing number of scout troops throughout Japan.



Miguel D. Etura, secretary of the Rotary Club of Valparaiso, Chile, has instituted advanced methods of employer-employee relations in the cigarette-paper manufacturing plant which he manages. Because he is greatly respected by his employees, who maintain a high standard of production, his articles and lectures on employer-employee relations are widely studied.



Your Membership—How Much?

Would you voluntarily surrender your place in the club?

By JAMES H. WARBURTON

Illustrations by A. H. Winkler

YOUR membership in any organization to which you may belong is not only a recognition of your present position in the community but also part and parcel of your "accumulated possessions," that rightfully belong to one who has attained a given measure of success—not alone material success, mind you, but that other and greater success.

Another way of expressing the thought is this: One partakes of the worth-while things of life in proportion to his capacity and the price he is expected to pay is likewise proportionately great or small. The parable of the servants and the talents is a splendid case in point.

But suppose, instead of dealing in altisonant phrases, parables, or definitions, that we get right down to bedrock on this question of how membership is attained and what it means to the possessor.

Since the beginning of organizations, of the voluntary membership type, men have asked themselves and their associates: "What's it all about? What do we get out of it?" And for the same length of time there have been those who have attempted to answer their questions. As far as the organizations to which I belong are concerned about everything has been said in support of each. But, in this article, I shall endeavor to unfold a line of thought which I have reason to believe is new—at least, presents a different slant on an old subject.

Not so long ago a former Rotary club president and I were discussing community organizations in general. The discussion had to do largely with the tremendous amount of time the activities of such organizations consume—particularly of those members who are called upon to take the lead and carry the greater share of the load. My friend and fellow-Rotarian has, for years, been one of the most active organization men I've ever known. He has served in many official capacities; as committee chairman or committee worker, in every organization to which he belongs. He has been pretty heavily loaded with



"Further than this, he had listened to so many speeches—good, middling, and rotten. . . ."

"thank you" jobs ever since I've known him and he has the reputation of never having made a flop of a single one—whenever he has tackled a thing he has seen it through. His wife told me once that there were so many meetings at noon and night that she scarcely knew she had a husband, at meal time. She was not complaining, however, for she was proud of him for his accomplishments.

That "Fed-Up" Feeling

WELL, this was the manner of man who said to me that he was pretty well fed up on the whole thing—that he had reached the place where he wanted to be let alone, so that he might give more attention to his business. He felt that it was an imposition to pile so much "outside" work on a few "willing horses." Further than this, he had listened to so many speeches—good, middling, and rotten—at Rotary, Chamber of Commerce, Ad Club, joint club and other meetings that he was all but burnt out. It was rather surprising to hear him say he had about reached the conclusion that the average city or town is over-indulging in organizations and

in all these organization activities.

"I wonder sometimes if, after all, we are getting anywhere with so many meetings and so much talk," he said. "Take Rotary, as an example, we jump into our cars at a couple of minutes of twelve on Thursday; rush to the hotel; grab a ticket; reach for our badges; dive into the dining-room; sing a song or two; chat a bit with Bill, Tom, or Frank; eat hurriedly; listen to some fellow stumble, hurry, glide through or over-run his time talking to us about something we are apt to forget all about on our way back to work."

Yes, perhaps this man's digestion was "off side" that day; or that he had encountered more grief on his job than usual—it's a sure thing he was in a pessimistic mood. But I recall now that I, in a sort of "me too, brother" fashion, agreed with him. I'll not attempt to excuse myself by saying,

"he caught me off guard." As a matter of fact, because I, too, have been more or less active in various organizations during the past fifteen or more years, and have "had my moments" when I felt all fed up or burnt out, I responded rather sympathetically.

Later I picked up the incident for serious thought. It was then that I discovered the aforementioned "new slant," which now supplies me the basis for this discussion. In thinking the thing through, however, I began "back end to," by asking myself this question:

"If men who are the very backbone—the most active workers—of our service clubs find themselves in a pessimistic attitude of mind toward the worthwhileness of such organizations what then are we to expect from the large percentage of men who are more or less good followers but wait for others to take the lead?"

Isn't this what we find? Those who are looked to for leadership—in thought and activity—in an organization, whether it be a service club, business enterprise, religious body, charity movement, or even a family group, have their limitations—because, after all, they are

only human. They are subject to their "off moments," when they, for an instant, lose their grip; when their enthusiasm fades, and at times slump into the very depths of gloom. During such moments they see only the unfavorable side—the failures, the seemingly fruitless toil, the time-consuming petty details, the indifference of some of their associates, differences of opinion—and it's then they become Doubting Thomases.

The best of them are apt to say or do foolish things during those moments—things for which they are truly sorry later. I've heard outstanding leaders make rash statements, concerning what they would or would not do, if put into effect would tear to bits in no time the organizations of which they were a part. But fortunately, as is so often the case, those who knew them best and understood saved the day by stepping into the breach. And the next day the sun shone and they were up and at it again—working as hard or harder than ever for the cause which they had threatened to throw overboard. You will find these men in every organization.

Submerging the "Joiner"

MOST men possessing ability and will to lead find it difficult to wait for results. If they aren't constantly on their guard they are apt to chafe under the apparent slowness with which organizations usually move. They want to see things accomplished in rapid succession. But they frequently lose sight of the fact that the things they want done first are those which they themselves have proposed and that in all cases where the support of others is needed there is selling work to be done. Results in an organization will come only as its leaders are able to "sell" their plans to the rank-and-file members. And it's the accumulated results, over a long period, which should be brought out for review, as a spur to continued activity.

It has been interesting to me, for fifteen years or more, to get the reaction of chamber of commerce members during the time of annual meeting. Some of them are fairly dragged in by the ticket committee. They come complain-



"If this load gets any heavier, something surely will have to be done about it."

ing that they haven't seen enough results during the year to justify continuing their membership. But when the secretary has read his report and enumerated a long list of activities and accomplishments these same members invariably are seen to stick out their chests and say "well, what d' you think of that? I had no idea we had done so much."

It is largely a case of reselling. It has to be done from time to time—the more continuously the better—in every organization that is made up of dues-paying, voluntary worker members. The leaders must resell themselves, each other, and by all means those who contribute less time and thought and are content to follow along.

After all it is the rank and file of the members that support the organization structure and it is to these that the leaders must turn for help.

The time was, and it is still practised to some degree, when certain men about town joined lodges, clubs, business organizations, and even churches with the idea that they would be in the lime light

—that they would advance their chances of being elected to something; increase their popularity or "attract trade." They were the "professional joiners"—out purely to serve their own selfish ends. Their big day, however, was during the time when there were few organizations and not so many people belonged. And I might add, before men caught the broader vision of investing liberally of time, thought, and money with little thought of what they, themselves, were to receive back.

Service clubs have changed the complexion of things, no end, for the "professional joiner." If he gets in at all he can only "make" one and with from three to half a dozen clubs holding the center of the stage in the average city, as far as mens' organization activities are concerned, he isn't much in evidence. He has discovered, too, that in service-club work, the individual member's identity, at least to the public eye, is pretty well wrapped up in the name of the club—he is working as a Rotarian (if he happens to be one) instead of J. Mortimer Doolittle.

There's no question but that all recognized and desirable organizations

have set up definite standards of membership. It isn't so easy to get into them. It has been proven that to lower these standards cheapens the organization, making it less attractive or wholly so to desirable members. The more rigid the requirements the stronger, as a rule, is the position of the organization. This is as it should be.

"Why Pick on Me?"

YET, as already pointed out, we find men in our strongest and most highly regarded organizations complaining, now and then, that they are over-taxed with duties which are assigned them, as a part of their membership obligation. They agree that the work should be done but why pick on them? They are already overloaded.

"If this load gets any heavier, something will have to be done about it."

"We are undertaking too many things."

"There's too much organization activity."

"The expense is too great."

"We can't possibly spare the time from our pay jobs."

"Give us a rest or we'll have to give up."

These are some of the expressed or implied sentiments.

But I really doubt that they mean what they say. Putting it another way, when they give it second thought they wouldn't under any ordinary circumstances surrender their memberships. In the case of Rotary, at least, I believe my statement would apply not short of 99 percent and now I'll tell you why—which is the conclusion I reached as a result of my "follow through" deliberation, as aforementioned:

A man who has progressed to the point where, because of his recognized position among his fellows, is eligible to membership in a certain organization, will, as a rule, welcome the opportunity to join. In a sense he is a "joiner" because he will look upon the membership in the light of another step toward his life's goal but he will—if his heart's right—look upon it very much the same as if it were an increase in his salary, added profits in his business, or valued new patients or clients.

Men who aspire to achieve look upon each added token of advancement as a part of the sum total of their earned possessions. All through life they are striving to move, step by step, closer to their vision of a well-rounded position of material accomplishment and lasting respect in the hearts of their fellows. If we say it is selfishness which prompts their action in this or that direction, is it not in order that we apply the more modern term, "enlightened selfishness"? Surely, their aims, energies, and achievements benefit those about them, even more than they, themselves, are benefited.

It is unfair to sneeringly accuse a clean-minded, energetic, honest-purposed man of "feeding his ambitions" when he openly takes on new acquisitions—whether they be of the sort which increase his income or enhance his standing in the community. In this day of keen competition among men, these new rewards come as a result of individual effort. But they also add greater responsibility. One must carry on. While patient, vigorous effort must be put forth to gain an advanced position, holding it calls for continuous effort.

Rotary—as well as other outstanding organizations—is made up of this type of man, leaders in their various lines of activity. They are members simply because they have climbed to a level which entitles them to belong. They have worked hard to get there—step by step—and now that they have arrived it sounds rather silly when one says, "I want to unload." If we were to take literally his statement it would be: "I've worked hard to acquire my present status in the scheme of things but now, I want to turn back; things up here aren't as I expected to find them—all this isn't really worth while."

Unless he is the one in a hundred, who does go sour on the world, he won't carry out his threat. We needn't worry. The chances are he is sort of fagged out and things are running backwards for him just now. He needs a rest. He will be all right again—that is if he is of the ninety and nine. On the other hand, if he happens to be the hundredth one—the fellow who finds the going too much for him—if he just doesn't have it in him to keep a-climbing—well, it's just too bad!

Upon second thought I submit to you that any man who has earned his place in Rotary would not voluntarily surrender his membership—any more so than he would give up any other valued possession. It would be just as logical for him to apply for a position of lower rank in the business or profession with which he is connected. He wants his good standing in the community to go always hand in hand with that of his work-a-day connections.

Then, too, in the heart of every true man, particularly in those who have had a taste of doing things, there exists an unquenchable desire to help others, to be doing things to help along the march of progress in his community. Often this desire is suppressed for long intervals in the hectic battle to provide for one's own, but the desire never perishes entirely. A man's membership in a service organization assures him of some opportunity to give expression to this desire, and it thus enhances the value of his club membership.

The Appeal of Community Service

OFTEN, it is only through organization activity that he can fulfill his desire to contribute to civic betterment in close association and coöperation with other business men. When a tenement house is to be replaced by a modern type of family home, a playground for children added to the community's assets, or a new hospital erected, a man has a chance to participate in the work with men of real vision, yet who know the value of dollars and cents. He is in the midst of a group of men of his own calibre, men who see things as he sees them, but with enough difference in point of view to make debate interesting, discussion stimulating, and the evolving of plans the most fascinating kind of work. Organization activity adequately supplies an outlet for self-expression in giving service to others, and for this reason, if for no other, many men would hold to their membership.

There are other organizations offering an opportunity for civic accomplishment. Their objectives in community service may be the same as the

service-club group, but often their activities are retarded because of political or other affiliations, which count for little in the service club's handling of a problem. Also the propagandist and the crank get no sympathy from a group of men who look at matters with a practical mind familiar with the problems of meeting a payroll. Therefore, the practical worker often turns to the business man's service club to find his outlets for community service, recreation, and association.

He realizes that while there is a price which he must pay, in the way of service—frequently at considerable sacrifice of time and energy—in exchange for his membership, there is still that personal remuneration, although intangible, which he would not willingly relinquish. The privileges and responsibilities of such membership are, to him, considered a part of his earned success rather than an imposed burden.

The responsibility he assumes, the irksome tasks to be done, and the drudging chores that come his way, all become grist to his mill, because his position in the community requires that he put his shoulder to the wheel. If he, as a business man of some stability, fails in his allotted task, who, then, is there to take his place?

If each Rotarian will, from time to time, bring back to mind the thrill which he experienced when he was invited to join—not only the local Rotary club but other desirable organizations, for instance, the chamber of commerce, country club or a particular lodge or exclusive social group which, years back, he used to look upon with great admiration and keen longing in his heart—I doubt very much if he would be quite so apt to go sour or criticize because of a condition, which to other people would be extremely desirable.

If he weren't in and felt that he couldn't get in, he would no doubt make the best of his lot and, the chances are, try to console himself with the thought that it didn't matter, but we all know better—at least, those of us who have managed to come part or all the way over the rugged trail know the truth.



"But when the Secretary had read his report . . . these same members invariably are seen to stick out their chests and say, 'well, what d'you think of that.'"

Education very largely determines whether war shall survive.



Illustrations by
Wilfred Jones

The Rights of Nations

Trade and Immigration laws should conform to international needs

By ARTHUR E. MORGAN

President of Antioch College

THE doctrine of absolute rights of nations thwarts the fullest growth of human welfare. It may be a desirable expedient, but ultimately must pass away. There can be no absolute sovereignty except the whole of humanity acting as a unit through World Government. We may question the present constitution of the League of Nations, but to see the accidental boundaries and present status of nations as conferring absolute sovereignty is to be blind to what is both inevitable and good.

The flux of human affairs develops differences of pressure between peoples; and these differences tend to be equalized by the flow of populations or of goods. The manner in which such inequalities of pressure are relieved, resisted, or regulated largely determines the issues of peace or war, and the direction of events toward the increase

or the decrease of human well-being. The proper aims of human society may be formulated as guides to the conduct of international affairs. International law and foreign policy, instead of being a mass of expedients for mitigating or prosecuting the conflicts of nationalism that result from inequalities of pressure, may develop into an increasingly intelligent and orderly process for the promotion of human welfare.

Proper Aims of International Relations:

RECOGNITION of world interest as paramount to national interest.

INCREASE of the best elements of populations and of cultures.

REGULATION of the flow of goods to promote the greatest general increase of welfare.

DEVELOPMENT of domestic and foreign policies to prevent or relieve excessive

differences of economic or population pressures.

COOPERATION in undertakings of international value.

PREVENTION of unsanitary conditions, either physical or psychological, which may infect other peoples.

ELIMINATION of untruths concerning peoples, conditions, and international relations.

Maintenance of open-minded, experimental attitudes which will stimulate continued evolution of human government and society, and protect it from inhibitions and arbitrary restrictions upon free change and evolution.

The greatest local and national autonomy consistent with international well-being.

We need to develop and to secure general understanding and appreciation of those national aspirations and purposes which can be presented to the

world with the authority of right and reasonableness, and we must discipline our own policies by those standards.

It is bad for a nation to have an arbitrary theory of international relations which it must violate in practice.

Wise international policy will develop principles and methods for preventing or relieving excessive differences of pressure between nations, and any policies or conditions which tend to develop such pressures are proper subjects for international law.

Some of the chief causes of international stress have heretofore been considered purely domestic concerns. The stimulation of a high birth rate, the maintenance of low standards of living and wages, regulation of immigration, and restriction of imports and exports, are such issues. We must come to recognize the broad principle that any governmental policy which creates dangerous international tension is a proper subject for international concern. We must ultimately rely for protection, not upon force, but upon the essential reasonableness of our position.

Many international issues are fought out without being clearly understood. Changing pressures of population, as peoples vary in fecundity or well-being, cause many conflicts. With real issues obscured, settlements often contribute little to international law.

World harmony would be promoted by recognition of general principles which would provide a valid and effective basis for dealing with unequal pressures of population.

False standards make reasonable men appear unprincipled, as when idealists condemn the white race for taking North America from its "rightful owners," assuming that prior occupation gave a sacred title. If unsound theories are widely accepted as moral principles, men of sounder intuitions, who perhaps lack ability to formulate and express these intuitions, come to feel that there is necessary conflict between moral principles and common sense.

Even when nearer right than their critics, they feel guilty, and assume that outlawry is necessary in practical life. It is disastrous to moral stability for men or nations taking a right course to feel guilty, or taking a wrong course, to feel justified. Moral standards and political principles should accord with reality.

In a century, world population has more than doubled. Immigration does not permanently relieve pressure of population.

There are differences in the cultural and genetic qualities of individuals who wish to emigrate, and in the contributions they can make to a new environment.

The following code is suggested in contrast to the international anarchy which now exists concerning emigration.

Eleven Points for a Migration Policy

1. As the field on which the adventure of human life might be pursued, the earth belongs to mankind as a whole.

2. Right to control its occupation must rest ultimately on the effect of that control on human welfare. Accident of present occupation does not confer on a people the right arbitrarily to prevent immigration.

3. International policy should favor migration which tends to raise the quality of world population, and should discourage that which tends to lower such quality.

4. As ability increases for measuring biological and cultural qualities, migration should be allowed which raises the eugenic and cultural levels of the receiving nations, and any nation should be allowed to prevent immigration which would lower the average quality of its population.

5. Marked excellence, representing biological or cultural inheritance, should be free to migrate at will.

6. Any nation, however backward, should have the right to prevent influx of persons rating low in human quality, for public welfare requires that sparsely settled regions be reserved for good stocks and cultures.

7. The optimum density of human population is yet to be determined, and

a nation should be supported in any intelligent effort in good faith to attain new standards of worth and welfare through controlling the density of population. A country making such an effort might limit immigration to persons ranking with the best third of its present population. Control of immigration should be in some such relative way, not by absolute or arbitrary prohibition.

8. A nation which by the high quality of its social, political, and economic life has created superior living conditions, should not be required so to open its doors that its superior standards would be submerged by influx from nations less skillful and intelligent in managing their affairs.

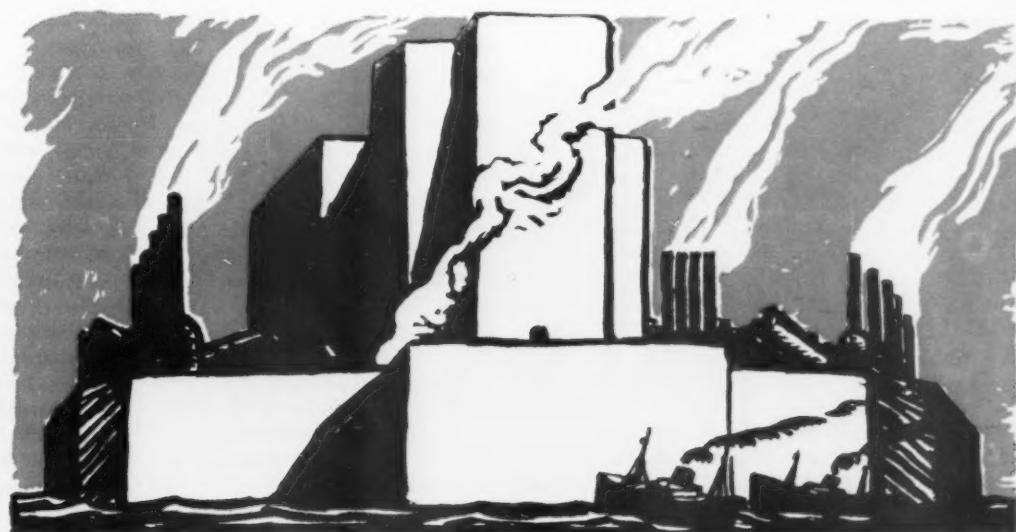
9. Desire to maintain ethnic purity is not in itself a valid reason for excluding immigrants, but some degree of racial discrimination should be allowed until the facts of race equality or inequality, and of racial mixtures, are more definitely determined.

10. Reasonable recognition should be given to immature peoples who are on an ascending curve of culture, but who require time to express their innate genius, unsubmerged by peoples who already have reached cultural maturity. The world cannot afford to lose the unique contributions of such peoples.

11. Reasonable doubt as to the total effect on human welfare of any movement of population should be resolved in favor of nations wishing to control the quality of their own people. Interference with domestic affairs should be limited to clearly defined cases.

Peace Through Reasonableness

These seem complicated conditions, yet such factors affect practical policies. By giving them clear expression we may reduce accident and caprice in determin-



Under wise international trade laws, tariffs would protect against the kind of competition which would endanger sound standards.

ation of international affairs. Codes to express such policies would be imperfect, but so are codes to control ownership and inheritance of property, the distribution of taxation, and determination and treatment of criminals and insane.

What seems very complex in theory, through usage and familiarity often becomes practical and desirable. Migrations of populations can be controlled for the general welfare by the recognition of general principles.

Wholesome adjustments of populations can be made peacefully by means of population filters which will select quality, while allowing equalization of pressures. With great inequalities of pressure arbitrary barriers will leak by the smuggling in of undesirable aliens or will break with war. The only alternatives to evasion and war are international reasonableness and scientific policy.

Absolute national sovereignty I believe is sure to produce international stress and friction. Any policy of a nation which greatly affects the welfare of another is a proper subject for international consideration.

The assertion that "most modern wars are about trade" tends to be true because nations claim absolute trade sovereignty within their borders. If they will give up this claim and rely on justice interpreted by international law, "trade wars" will cease.

War and law are alternative methods for the solution of international issues. The occurrence of war is a confession of the absence of law. Absence of law is a primitive and unfinished condition of human affairs. To whatever extent just principles of action are formulated and enforced, there is no further occasion for war.

If one nation is employing a large part of its men and resources to supply another with certain goods, then an embargo or high tariff suddenly imposed by the receiving nation may be almost as disastrous as war. The world must realize that trade is not a private matter for irresponsible national control. National barriers against trade should be erected only according to rules of good-will and fair play, defined by international law.

Men like to keep their home roots. If they migrate it usually is because of economic, religious, or political pressure. Where trade is free, men prefer to make and send abroad goods, rather than to migrate. If free movement of goods is blocked by tariff or embargo, men tend

to relieve inequalities of economic pressure by moving themselves from the less favored to the more favored regions. The freer the movement of goods, the less will be migration for economic reasons.

In the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries men came to America largely for political or religious free-

to protect reasonable and wholesome social or governmental policies.

3. Tariff barriers are properly used to protect against unfair competition. One country may boast "an abundant labor supply"; which expression means that men work for bare subsistence. Workers in industrial plants, for example, do not receive a fourth or a fifth as much as those in plants in certain other countries.

If this condition were looked upon by industrialists as a misfortune, their plea for open markets might be sound. However, some of the largest of them see industrial servitude as an advantage, and deliberately encourage a high birth rate to insure this "abundant labor supply." A nation with higher standards is justified in erecting tariff barriers against such competition.

The International Labor Bureau of the League of Nations is working effectively to eliminate unfair competition by securing general approval of treaties, for minimum wages, for restricting the working hours of women and children, and for promoting security from industrial risks. By removing unsound industrial practices the need for protection by tariff barriers is being reduced.

4. A nation should have a right to protect "infant industries" until they have reached normal stature.

5. Permanent subsidy by tariff or otherwise for industries that never can compete with cheaper foreign production, is unsound. A protective tariff on sugar in America is an example. It only keeps alive an industry that is uneconomic in view of far cheaper production in warmer regions.

6. A nation should have a right to protect its industries from unfair trade practices.

7. A nation should have a right to restrict trade where necessary to fulfill sound social aspirations. When Norway desired to enforce prohibition, a certain country brought pressure to compel importation of her wines. Such pressure would be contrary to sound international law.

8. A nation should have a right to protect itself from sanitary dangers. America has imported plant pests, like the Japanese beetle, which have caused countless millions of dollars of loss. Any country would be justified in a policy of prohibiting the introduction of foreign plants and animals, if such import entailed a menace.

In short, there should be no arbitrary tariff barriers or other unregulated restraint of free trade among the nations.

(Continued on page 55)



Men like to keep their home roots. If they migrate it usually is because of economic or political pressure.

dom. Later the high-tariff barriers accentuated what was then considered American economic superiority, and there was a great influx from economic motives. Today with both high tariff and immigration restriction, economic and population pressures will be greatly increased.

In trade, as in immigration, it is possible to set up standards of fair play which will tend to reduce excessive international inequalities, and contribute to general well-being.

Principles for International Trade

1. The natural resources of the earth should be equally available to the commerce of all nations. To use national sovereignty to monopolize natural resources is wrong.

2. Tariff barriers are not justified to trench accidental natural prosperity, such as that resulting from a country's exceptional virgin resources, but only

How They Advertise in Europe

The modern mode utilized in all manner of mediums

By ETHEL FLEMING

EUROPE, to judge by four months' observation in most of the larger and medium-size cities, is advertising mad. Advertising is omnipresent. Wherever you go, whatever you do, you are confronted with it. And you like it. It often takes novel forms. It is always fresh and attractive. Newspaper advertising is, of course, miles behind the American brand. But in other mediums Europe is leading. At the risk of being tried for sedition one might go so far as to say that America might profitably copy some of Europe's little advertising tricks.

In Italy, for example, advertising invades practically everything. Probably Mussolini, who has lifted Italy out of the slough of antiquated methods, has also found time to stir up Italian advertisers. Some of the best posters in Europe make their bold, modernistic appeal on Italian boards. Some of these posters advertise American products, such as Edison bulbs and Singer Sewing machines. These posters, glimpsed in Naples, hit you in the eye a mile off. They advertise American commodities but they are wholly Continental in effect. If Michelangelo were still living no doubt he would turn his versatile hand to poster-design. Italian posters look as though only the best artists in the country were allowed to compete for the privilege of making them. One travel sheet, in Venice, vaunting the charms of Rocca da Papa, the Pope's summer home, was lovely enough to go into the Vatican Gallery.

Posters in Italy have human interest, too. One, advertising the government lotteries which are so prevalent all over Europe, illuminated its alluring promise of sudden wealth by showing photographs of three former winners giving their names and addresses.

The most interesting kind of Italian advertising, however, is that to be found in the most unaccustomed places. They have straphangers in the Naples street cars, but their lot is made more pleasant than that of the poor subway sufferers in New York. The straps are used for advertising—attractive announcements of a prominent Neapolitan newspaper give you something to look at when it's too crowded to unfold that paper and read.

In the afternoon in all the larger cities of Italy, it is customary to drop into an outdoor cafe and have a *tamagindo*, or some creamy *cassata*, or any

of a dozen specialties which seem to make life so much simpler on the Continent. As you sit down, you will notice that the table-tops have been conscripted to the uses of advertisement. In some cafes the softly shaded lamps are, upon closer inspection, adorned with the polite announcement of the Rinascente, or one of the other Italian department stores. They don't miss a trick. Although many of the reputable stores still resort to the long-defunct handbill methods to announce their sales, they are also alert to utilize more striking mediums. In Venice, for example, some of the most exquisitely wrought lanterns and clocks of thin hammered iron are nothing more or less than advertisements. Framed in garlands of curled leaves in designs such as only Italian craftsmen seem to know how to make, these glass signs, in color, are not only most attractive, but they are in harmony with their surroundings.

Beef Extract and Gregoire Biscuits

ITALIAN manufacturers realize the importance of putting things up in attractive form. One novelty we noted in a narrow Venetian alley. This was a kind of beef extract, put up in a pretty tea-cup, with a saucer to match, and the trademark a discreet, but important part of the design. Any real woman who bought one of these would be certain to want a whole set. And anyone having the whole set constantly in sight would be certain to buy more of the beef extract. It was good advertising and good merchandising all in one.

There is no escaping the advertiser in Italy. He even takes his message to the beach and reminds you of his product as you tread the tawny sands of Ostia, which is Rome's Coney Island. The poster boards stand on stilts not far from the breaking surf, and as you loll about in the caressing Italian sun you can learn quite a bit of Italian from the products and shops advertised in the best style.

France, perhaps even more than Italy, is advertising conscious. If you get to Paris by way of Havre, you cannot fail to be impressed by the gigantic signs of the Galleries Lafayette which announce that store's superiority from the very sides of the railway tunnel itself. They are probably ten feet high, and you see nothing else, not even the spire of Notre Dame, as you get into the Gare St. Lazare.

Everything is adorned with advertising matter in Paris. When the streetcar conductor hands you your ticket, you will notice on its reverse side an advertisement of Gregoire biscuits, or some other commodity. The man opposite you, when you get seated, is absorbed in the latest novel by one of the most popular authors. On the jacket of his book is an advertisement, in mad modernistic manner, of Isabey perfume. Nothing is wasted in Paris, not even the paper jacket of a best-seller. Publishers seem to be as wary as the proverbial French housewife in making the most of everything. As for French theatres, they too foster the art of advertising along with the drama. Large posters in the lobby of the Moulin Rouge advertise the merchandise of the Magazin du Louvre. At the Folies Bergères the very elaborate opening curtain is simply an advertisement for the Ile de France, and the orchestra reinforces this bit of display advertising by the most realistic rendering of a ship's horn on a foggy night. Far from being annoyed by this intrusion of advertising upon the thespian art, the audience breaks into hearty rounds of applause when this takes place. Quite a contrast to the reception many advertising stunts meet with in America.

In Hungary the railroad companies get advertising for the reverse side of their ticket which Americans, being a less thrifty people, always leave empty. In London the bus people advertise Wincarnis and similar tonics on their tickets. But in London advertising is a passion. Even the Underground, which is a very much more elegant version of the New York subway, uses poster advertising most extensively, and gets Royal Academicians to design the posters. Some of these take the form of quaint maps, embellished with little figures, houses, and monuments, much in the manner of old-time charts. All of them, by their vivid use of color and their charm of design, take your mind off the fact that to get to the enchanting places they advertise you have to spend considerable time in the unromantic subway!

Lamps . . . tables . . . railway and car tickets . . . railway tunnels . . . these are some of the advertising backgrounds to be observed in Europe. It makes life interesting for the advertising-minded, wondering what Europeans will use next to put their message across!

THE EDITORIAL

THE ROTARIAN

Published Monthly by
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EMERSON GAUSE, *Acting Editor*
 FRANK R. JENNINGS, *Business Manager*

The Subscription Paper

IN EVERY Rotary club there comes a time when members are asked for voluntary contributions to some worthy cause which is being fathered by the club. A treasurer is appointed or the subscription paper goes round. All who are able to do so step promptly forward and do their bit. That is Rotary.

But too often there is an aftermath. "That was fine of John Doe, wasn't it?" whispers one. "He gave \$500."

"Yes, but Richard Roe gave almost as much. How fine to have a Doe and a Roe in our club!"

Thereby a premium is placed upon the rich member, and the man who can scarcely afford the five-dollar bill which he hesitatingly drops into the fund knows that, to some benighted members, he is a piker.

Job E. Hedges, once a political leader and a famous wit in New York City, paraphrased the parable of the widow's mite in these words: "A man's generosity should not be measured by what he gives, but by what he has left." And this amount is never known to anyone outside of the man's own family. The ordinary citizen is dazzled by large figures when really it is the smallness of the residue that counts.

How to end this unfortunate comparison in organizations like Rotary clubs is a problem. Some have advocated the method of anonymity, believing that our clubs should not exploit the big giver nor embarrass the small one. Yet, whether we approve of it or not, there is a real value in publicity. Experience shows that it raises the level of giving.

Solicitation is frowned upon in Rotary. Contributions to any cause must be voluntary. We cannot afford to create invidious distinctions; yet neither can we afford to pass the honest giver by, merely because he has the habit of ostentation.

"All service ranks the same with God," sings the

poet Browning. But it certainly does not rank the same with man, in the astigmatic eyes of many mortals. Perhaps it is the duty of Rotary to strive manfully to change the emphasis on giving, creating secret funds, even at the expense of totals, and explaining the reason. It does not take large sums to produce happiness—provided the giver goes with the gift.

He who gives a child a treat
 Makes joy-bells ring in Heaven's street.

Our ideal should be to make the money subordinate to the spirit. If this be done, those who head the list and those who have difficulty in getting on it at all can share equally in the joy of giving. Rotary may well seek to impose this notion upon the world.

Rotary's Rôle

A ROTARIAN with a gift for pointed statement once remarked that he believed in "letting people struggle, if they can struggle." It was said during an animated discussion on the rôle Rotary should play in community service, and served at once to clear the atmosphere. The utterance judiciously discriminates between two groups of people, those who can help themselves and those who cannot. For those who cannot help themselves, it implies community service should render aid only to the extent of fitting them to renew their struggle. For the rest, it implies an attitude of non-interference. One will be better off, they say, for having won without help.

There is a rugged note of confidence expressed in this philosophy. It sums up in few words many of the varied doctrines advanced for the amelioration of social ills. Possibly, it expresses the essence of Rotary's policy in community service. Certainly, it indicates a belief in the sound native intelligence and ability of the average man. It takes into account the inherent nobility of his character. Its tenet is that he will make good if permitted to work out his own salvation. To let those struggle who can struggle is not the hands-off policy of laissez-faire. The philosophy does not call for complete non-interference, but asks for help just when help is due. It confines community service to a field that everyone can agree is both suitable and appropriate.

Art and the Business Man

SOME people talk as though art were a thing entirely beyond the comprehension of the average man. While it is perfectly true that creative work requires specialized knowledge and a background of long practice, we should not forget that

COMMENT



art demands that there be someone to appreciate as well as someone to create.

And it is at this point that the business man becomes a potential art student. He may be lacking in the skill essential to creating a work of art—but unless he is wholly lacking in emotions he can still appreciate. More—he can lend active support.

In mediaeval Europe the merchants were often critical art-lovers, and in modern Europe and elsewhere the custom still persists. But whether or not the business man has the time or money to collect for himself (and it does not take so much of either as is often supposed) he should at least have the time to be a good citizen—and so to support good art in public buildings—and in his own office or factory.

Too many public buildings are a travesty on good taste. There is no reason why such a condition should exist. The public cause should be at least as well served as the private one—and the chief reason why it is not so served is that too many people sit around expecting the other fellow to take the responsibility. Good art wherever found results usually from the passionate belief of a handful of people who are willing to fight for it. The business man, because of his presumable appreciation of a fair bargain, should not consent to pay for anything less.

Germany's Great Statesman

IN THE death of Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Germany loses one of her foremost economists, a man of great organizing genius, and a world statesman of whom Prime Minister MacDonald, speaking before the United States Senate, paid a beautiful tribute: "A quiet, steady, heroic man, standing surrounded by enmity, not only abroad but at home, determined to play a perfectly straight game, determined to carry into practice the proverb that he who does not respect himself, is respected by nobody else."

Dr. Stresemann had a special talent for being able to discern both the past and the present. He despised revolution and disbelieved in Socialism although, because of his inherent fairmindedness, he was able time and again to draw to himself the cooperation of Socialist leaders at critical periods in post-war Germany. He early dreamed of the time when Germany would be a member of the League of Nations, when her soil would be free of armed occupation, and there would be an equality economically among both victors and losers in the World War. The liberation of the Rhineland was always his greatest dream.

He became chancellor, then foreign minister and thereupon began the work that was to bring him

great international fame. At Geneva he appeared at his best. Although an orator he depended not so much on oratory as on the straight-forward friendly appeal to justice and common-sense. He was always above intrigue. When failure seemed imminent he could always depend upon a sustaining majority in the Reichstag and the support of the German people. Dr. Stresemann helped to bring about the Locarno treaty which among other things set Europe free from a night-mare of hostile complications. Long before the Paris Peace Pact, he had led Germany in "outlawing" war on all its frontiers. When the "outlawry" of war was presented formally by the United States, it will be remembered that Dr. Stresemann was the first foreign minister to give it unconditional acceptance.

Fate was kind to him in two ways for she permitted him to live to see his greatest wish realized—the liberation of the Rhineland—and to see his beloved Fatherland once again headed toward stabilization and progress. Both enemies and friends will agree with the semi-official Paris *Temps*: "He has fallen in the midst of a struggle fighting to end war and in striving for his country. Almost with his last breath he was striving for that peace and understanding in which he knew the only safety lay, and with which he so completely identified himself. He was a German who well merited the salute one owes to an adversary who has proven his mettle and courage."

In this post-war period of readjustment when statesmanship of the highest quality is needed, the world can ill-afford to lose men of the type of Dr. Stresemann. He will be mourned wherever sincerity and friendship are appraised as virtues.

Commercial Aircraft

WE ARE living in an age of miracles. The expression, we admit, is becoming a bit threadbare through frequent usage, but it is nevertheless true. The world had scarcely ceased to marvel at the exploit of the round-the-world Graf Zeppelin when news again came from Friedrichshaven that gave a jolt to the imagination. The Dornier X monoplane had made a sustained flight over Lake Constance with one hundred sixty-nine people aboard, by far the largest number to date to fly in any type of aircraft. On the heels of this event came the announcement of the first successful trial flight of the British R-101 largest dirigible to be built to date.

Truly a new chapter is being opened up in air travel. Rotarians should have their eyes constantly turned ahead and should be the first to lend encouragement to what still remains a pioneering industry.

De Primo Nomine

By JOSEPH E. POOLEY

TO any reasonable mind Rotary cannot be said to offend in principle, and it is only with the most strained efforts and circitous reasoning that her critics attempt anything against her motives that even smacks of validity. Everyone admits that man must live by bread broken by custom twenty-one times a week and that to take one of these meals in the company of his fellows cannot possibly lead to destruction, especially when the organization under whose auspices he takes this weekly meal insists that man cannot live by bread alone. Anything done by Rotarians is the mere by-product of one meal per week and inasmuch as the other twenty meals have no by-product at all for the most part, it must be insisted that any small good derived from Rotary is so much "velvet" or "money in the bank."

No. The cudgeling of the most critical minds and the use of the most barb-like pen cannot get away from the simple facts above set forth and yet there comes a constant stream of ridicule of Rotarians that to my mind cannot be ignored with a nonchalant complacency nor set aside with a shrug of superiority.

We are offenders in matters of taste and it is in the realm of taste that we are most vulnerable. *De gustibus non disputandum* is a dictum that hardly answers here and inasmuch as taste, which has its abiding place in the minds and actions of sophisticated spirits, is usually founded upon common-sense applied with nicety, I beg to set forth some common-sense points of view with what nicety there may be at my pen's command in the matter of "first naming."

Note that I admit at the outset that I can see no moral issue, that is, nothing either right or wrong about one man calling another by his first name. It is a matter of taste. Its propriety or impropriety must be decided purely on the grounds of individual choice in the matter.

Argument 1. A Rotarian in the States, at least, sacrifices his freedom of choice in the matter of "first-naming" by the practice of fine collection and boisterous ridicule which prevails in most clubs if a man brings out the forbidden "Mister."

* * * *

The idea of "first-naming" is based upon the proposition that it makes for a greater intimacy and consequently for a better fellowship. This idea, however, is one perfectly indigenous to men like Theodore Roosevelt, classified by psycholo-

gists as altero-centrists, while it is perfectly foreign to a man like Woodrow Wilson, an ego-centrist. Nature made both these types and they are equally valuable and equally unchangeable. The expansiveness of an altero-centrist can never be made a part of the mind and heart of the ego-centrist.

Argument 2. The temperamental makeup of each and every Rotarian ought to be respected.

* * * *

ONE of the best features of Rotary is that enunciated by the fifth object which recognizes the worthiness of all occupations. Now I submit that a stock in trade of some callings is dignity. Certain things that are quite proper for Lawyer Jones to do may be altogether out of taste for the Reverend Smith. Proprietor Plumber Brown may appear on Main Street in overalls, of course, but Doctor Williams is better thought of even by our most liberal minds, if he is particular about his tailoring. I can see little to be gained in the cause of good fellowship to insist upon "Meats-Retail"-Associate (the butcher boy) clapping Education Administrative (college president) on the back and calling him "Chick."

Argument 3. "First-naming" is detrimental to certain classification where dignity is a stock in trade.

* * * *

The flower of Rotary is fellowship. It is an extension of those horizons of a man's private life where he is appreciated for what he *is* rather than for what he *does*. This appreciation, however, cannot come by the mere admittance of a man into a luncheon circle. He must by his personality and the genius of his spirit make his way into the inner sanctum of intimacy of his associates. Time may come when acquaintance may ripen into fellowship and fellowship into fast friendship, with all the rights and prerogatives that that beautiful word contains and connotes. All this is an unfolding and with the unfolding Algernon Montmorency Snuffkins may become simply Snuffkins, then Algernon, then Algy, and then, but not until there is a complete understanding and a mutually spiritual trust shall he become "Snuffy."

Argument 4. "First-naming" is a premature expansiveness that requires much more consideration than that Algernon Montmorency Snuffkins has been recently elected to Rotary International, Club Number 999.

The Third Pacific Conference

—to be held, in 1930, at Sydney, Australia—March 18, 19, and 20

By GEORGE H. PATTERSON

IN APRIL, 1921, two Canadian Rotarians, Jim Davidson and Layton Ralston, acting as special commissioners for Rotary International, formed the first two Rotary clubs in the great southern land of Australia. There are now twenty-six established clubs containing over 1,200 members.

Australia is a country of big distances and its cities and towns are widely separated. There are Rotary clubs so far apart as Cairns in the north-east to Launceston 2,300 miles away in the South or 4,072 miles by the nearest route from Perth in the west.

The sixty-fifth district has clubs scattered over a bigger area than any other Rotary district. It is therefore not quite so simple a matter for the district governor to form new clubs or to visit and foster those formed as in countries of lesser distances between populous centers.

It is not by the number of clubs and members that the strength of Rotary must be gauged in Australia. All visiting Rotarians recognise that the seed here has fallen on fertile soil. The members of the larger clubs are not satisfied to imbibe Rotary and to follow passively the lead of Rotary International without contributing something of value.

It was in the Sydney club that the

The Third Pacific Conference to be held at Sydney next March will attract many Rotarians from nations bordering the Pacific. Here questions pertaining to world relations will be discussed in a Rotary atmosphere of frankness and sincerity.

suggestion originated to hold a regular conference in the Pacific region once every two years. Australian Rotarians believe that their most fruitful contribution to Rotary is in the direction of closer contact and better understanding amongst the Rotarians of the various countries surrounding the vast ocean which washes their shores. The first of such regional conferences was held in Honolulu in 1926, the second in Tokyo in 1928, and the third is to take place in Sydney on March 18-22, 1930, to be followed immediately by the annual conference of the sixty-fifth district.

Australians take the sixty-fifth object very seriously. Far away as they are from the old-world centers, with no history of complicated international relationship, except as it affected their

motherland, they were nevertheless drawn immediately into the tragic world conflict at its very beginning. Although their country was the farthest removed from the seat of the war it lost in killed 60,000 men and actually half of the men of military age took part in a conflict which seemed as hideously unnecessary as tragic. In a race possessing such a high degree of education and intelligence it is not surprising that there is so much support for the League of Nations and movements for international peace such as is expressed in the sixth object of Rotary.

Australians believe that the vital center of the world before many generations have passed, will have moved to the Pacific. They see around its shores the uncountable millions, awakening to a sense of power, of human rights and responsibilities. They are in close relationship with powerful nations of European origin transplanted to the new world of the Americas. They believe their own land destined to carry at least a hundred million people and they know that even in their own task of developing a huge continent with its advanced standard of living there lurk many dangers and complications. They desire to know and be known.

The Pacific Conference of Rotary



Photo: New South Wales Tourist Bureau

A view of the famous harbor at Sydney, host city to the Third Pacific Conference.

means more to them than the International Convention itself.

The first objective for the 1930 conference is to get all of the Pacific countries in Rotary represented by able, thoughtful men. The second is to bring together representatives of every single club around the margin of the great ocean which is their immediate center of trade and political relationship.

At this conference more prominence will be given to international understanding and goodwill than to any other object of Rotary. Every Rotarian who can journey to Sydney in March of next year will be doing something to advance the great ideal. Sydney has been carefully chosen for this conference not alone because of the outstanding interest of Australians in international peace, but also because of the great attractions of the city itself and its surroundings as well as its importance as a geographical center.

The steamship routes beginning at San Francisco, Vancouver, New York, and Yokohama and radiating to Sydney all lead through tropical seas, between islands full of romantic interest and beauty.

The steamers themselves are comfortable and the fares far lower on a mileage basis than steamship fares in the Atlantic.

The Sydney club and the conference committee have appointed the well-known travel agents, Thomas Cook & Son, their official passenger agents and the various branches of this firm can supply full information relating to steamer services, hotel accommodation, and other matters required by prospective visitors to the conference.

The host club, Sydney, with its membership of nearly two hundred has a fine record of service and influence since its foundation eight and a half years ago. At the present time, with the arrangements for this Pacific Conference on its hands and also the 1930 conference of the sixty-fifth district it is carrying out a Crippled Children's Survey in this city of over a million people, employing every single member and designed to provide ultimately for the proper care of cripples estimated to number 2,000. A few years ago the club collected over \$60,000 for the establishment of a Boys' Brigade which has carried on with great success ever since. It has

completed an intensive inquiry into the causes of industrial unrest and the best means for insuring a better relationship between employer and employee. The Board of Rotary International recognises that the Sydney club is in every way fitted to carry out the arrangements for this important conference and to leave on the minds of visiting Rotarians an abiding impression of hospitality and fellowship.

Australia's Amazing Development

AUSTRALIA is full of interest for visitors. As a geographical unit it is an island continent covering nearly 3,000,000 square miles—practically as large as the United States of America, more than three fourths the area of Europe and actually twenty-five times as large as Great Britain and Ireland or Italy. It has only been settled by Europeans for 140 years and its population has now reached six and one half millions. Over 96 per cent of its people are British in origin or descent, and Australians claim to have a purer British stock than England itself.

Politically the Commonwealth is divided into six states and the constitution is in form partly British and partly American. Australia is responsible for much advanced legislation, especially in the industrial field, and its experiments

in industrial arbitration are watched with interest throughout the world.

It has advanced some distance towards socialism in certain directions for all its 31,000 miles of railway are state owned, as are the telegraphs and telephones, the tramways in most cities, its water supply, and irrigation systems. Strangely enough with so much state ownership the people are strongly individualistic and independent in manner and method. They are an active vigorous race of splendid physique, loving outdoor life in a climate not subject to extremes of temperature. The Australians are a sport-loving people excelling in cricket, football, tennis, golf, swimming, surfing and yachting.

The development of the country during its short history is amazing. Over 31,000 miles of railway track have been laid down; great cities have been built. Sydney and Melbourne have each over one million people. Six universities have been established and all of the large cities have fine libraries and museums. In engineering Australia possesses some fine accomplishments and visitors to Sydney in 1930 will see in progress of construction what will be by far the greatest single arch bridge in the world. It is to connect the northern and southern shores of Sydney Harbor.

The huge arch will rise 400 feet above the water and will stretch in a single span 1,650 feet. The bridge will be wide enough to carry four railway tracks, provide for four-abreast motor traffic and two separate streams of pedestrians. This great engineering work is rapidly reaching its most interesting stage of development with the two ends of the arch gradually curving upwards and outwards across the water towards one another, fascinating in their immensity in the full light of the Australian day or in their misty outlines at night, high above the moving lights of dozens of ferry boats passing from shore to shore.

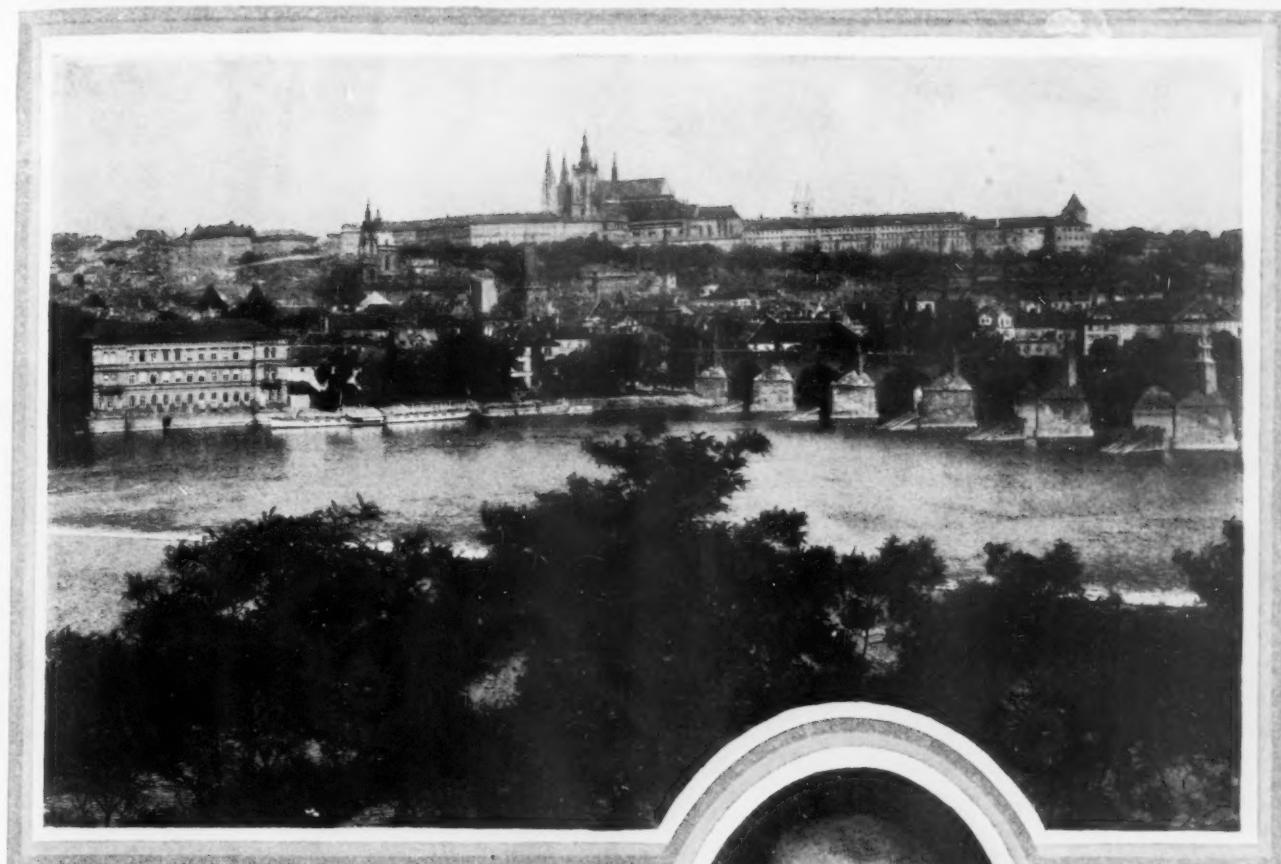
Here is a subject worthy of your industrial artist. Here he can paint or etch to his heart's content.

Who has not heard of Sydney Harbor, one of the seven wonders of the world! It is impossible to describe its beauty and the curious fascination of a city that you will find to be comparatively new, yet old in the irregularity of its streets conforming to the

(Continued on page 62)



Alfred C. C. Holtz, of Melbourne, Australia, Governor of the Sixty-fifth District.



View of the royal castle of Prague, home of the ancient kings of Bohemia, and now the presidential palace of the president of the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

Prague—

“A great city whose glory reaches to the stars”



Thomas Masaryk,
president of
Czechoslovakia

By
OSKAR
SCHÜRER

WHEN a European wishes to speak of a city of ancient civilization, he mentions *Roma aeterna*, Eternal Rome. If he wishes to speak of a city of high civilization in the present day, he mentions Paris, the City of Light. If he wishes to speak of a city of almost infinitely great size, he thinks of London and its long evenings filled with the celebrated fog. In the Middle Ages Rome and Paris had a rival which sought a connection with the British educated world. This was Praha—Prague—at the present day the capital city of the Czechoslovak Republic; Prague, the “Rome of the countries north of the Alps”; Prague, the city with a university in the year 1348, the oldest university in Central Europe;

Prague with the stone bridge dating from the eleventh century, one of the first stone bridges in Central Europe; Prague with its Sample Fairs which were known all over Europe as far back as the tenth century and of which an account has been preserved in the records, written in Arabic, the author of which was the Spanish Jew, Ibn ben Iaqub.

In Europe there are few cities that are so old-world in character as the Czechoslovak capital. Today President Masaryk who in much resembles the popular Abraham Lincoln—for thus he was described by the Belgian sociologist Sarolea—looks out from the windows of the State palace at Hradčany which is called “The White Palace of Prague.” A thousand years ago Prince Václav

took up his residence in a simple castle which was the forerunner of the present-day presidential seat. In the year 923 the old Saxon chronicler recorded that “in the kingdom where Prague is the largest city, Václav reigned with power” (921-929). This ruler minted the first Czech coin—the denár—which was not stamped like the majority of the European coins of that period after the Nordic style, but after the Frankish model. By the antiquity of this rare denár we can measure the old age of Czech civilization and of the Czech State.

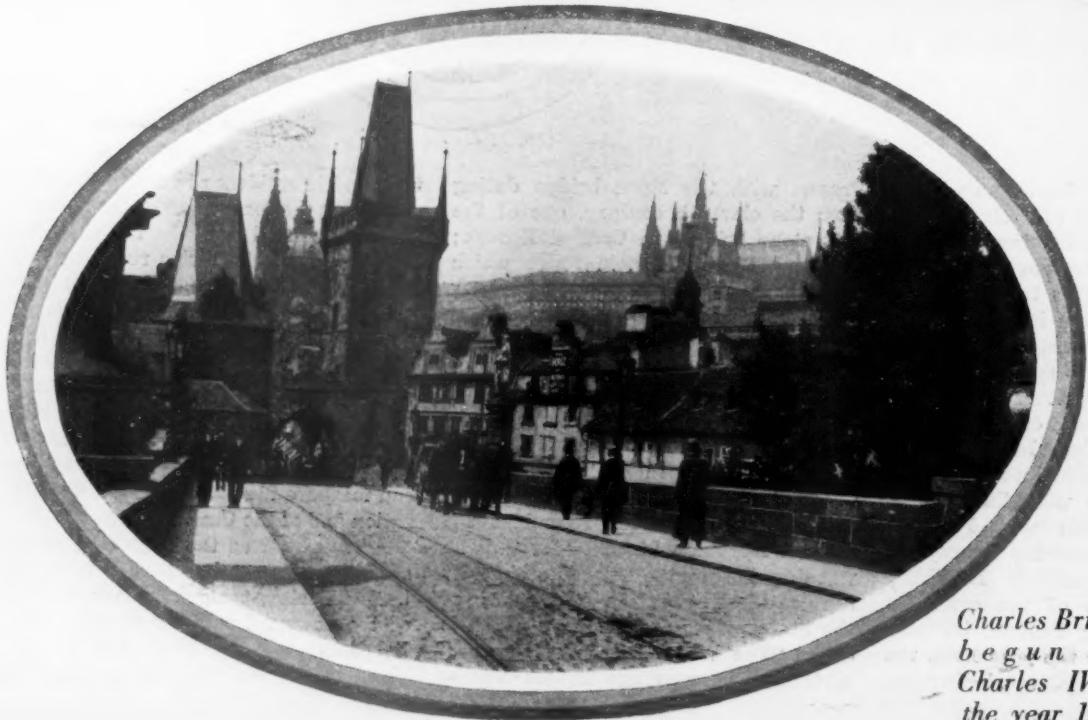
As far back as the beginning of the seventh century, that is, two centuries before Václav, the great Slavonic State of the powerful ruler Samo was established on territory of present-day Czechoslovakia. In the (Cont'd on page 34)



The Cathedral of St. Vitus towering above Hradčany Castle



Statue of St. Wenceslaus in front of the National Museum



Charles Bridge, begun by Charles IV in the year 1357

Prague

"A magnificent precious city set in the earth's crust."



A glimpse of Hradčany Castle from the archway of Belvedere

*"Endlich du, Prag, unsere Mutter, du heisses Herz, das statt allen und jedes schlägt,
* * * * möchtest du so lieben— Otakar*

ague—

sicken precious stone
the earth's crown."

—Goethe

Hradčany Castle through an
of Belvedere Castleter,
Her
allen und für alle

so leiben—"

Otakar Theer

Historic Jewish
cemetery dat-
ing back to
twelfth century

Photo: V. Gotsche, Prague

Night view of
Hradčany Cas-
tle and Charles
Bridge across
the VltavaWenceslaus
Square from
ramp of the
National Mu-
seum

period when towns did not yet grow with American speed, most of the European towns required long ages before the Saxon chronicler Widukind could say of them: "It is a great city, built on lime after the Roman fashion. As early as the beginning of the seventh century the Western European chroniclers spoke of the old Czech State, and thus anyone who looks at Prague Castle is looking at a group of buildings, in the foundations of which is preserved the history of ten centuries, that is, if we have in mind the written records relating to the Czech people. But anthropologists and osteologists, who judge the antiquity of civilization according to excavated remains, have found within the area of present-day Prague indications of twenty-six different civilizations beginning with the Neolithic Age.

On the basis of these finds we can form an idea of the number of ages that have passed over the slopes of Prague since the time when the human hand first ventured to change the rocks above the River Vltava into a lasting human habitation.

The White Palace

OLD Slavonic Prague did not leave behind it any monuments of buildings, for wood does not defy time and the storms of 2500 years. The oldest monuments of buildings found in Prague are Romanesque. In the year 963 when the chroniclers wrote about the city—this was the year when in Prague was established an independent Czech (Slavonic) bishopric—Prague was already surrounded by a stone wall built in the Romanesque style.

At a height of over 100 yards above the Vltava and at a distance of two thirds of a mile from the river there rises the cathedral of Prague, in the masonry of which remains were found, in the year 1918, showing the style of building customary in the tenth century. In the course of the centuries the cathedral became a treasure-house not only of the basilica and Romanesque styles but also of the Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque, and modern styles.

Seen from the West, Prague Cathedral reminds us of the Mont Saint Michel in Brittany which does not surpass it in respect of boldness of architectural conception.

For two hundred years there was little life in the white palace at Hradčany. But the victory of the democracy of 1918 which de-

clared the American democracy to be its model, led to the resumption of building operations at the Castle of Prague. The builder was dismayed to find that the castle had very inadequate foundations, and therefore it was necessary to secure the safety of this architectural treasure-house. Like miners, the workmen went down into the depths of the slopes of Prague and discovered that underneath the Renaissance stucco and Gothic masonry there was a church built in Romanesque style and a Roman-

esque castle, beneath which were palisade fortifications of an antiquity corresponding to the depth in which they were found: they belong to the period before Christ.

Hidden under the castle pavement and protected by a concrete ceiling is the oldest Czech walled church, and under this was found an ancient cemetery and on it five layers of tombs.

In the fourteenth century Prague shone in its Gothic glory, and its prosperous trade brought it wealth. The

rich king Charles IV had a certain section of the leaded roof thickly gilded, and since that time the Czech people have spoken of their mother city as "Golden Prague." In Prague Charles built so many new churches that since his time the Czechs have referred to Prague as their "dear hundred-towered" city.

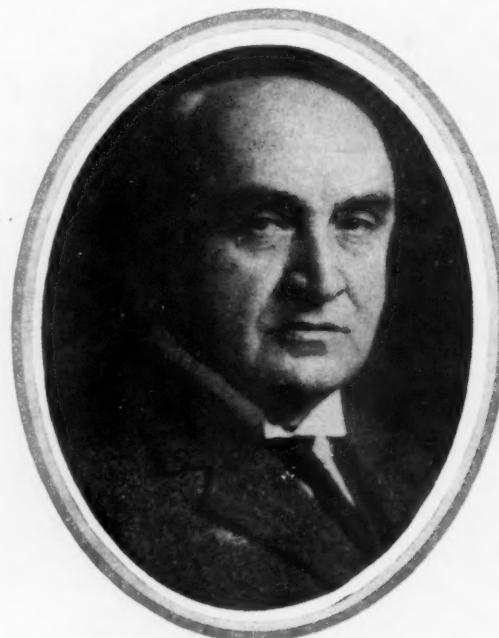
Prague remained Gothic up to the seventeenth century. The city contains also some old and original remains of Renaissance architecture. In the seventeenth century the architectural style changed to Baroque and during the same period Prague experienced also a change of religion: the old Hussite, Protestant city became strongly Jesuit, for it was the Order of Jesuits that determined the architectural character of Prague.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Alexander von Humboldt declared Prague to be one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, placing in front of it only the three sea-coast cities of Constantinople, Naples, and Lisbon.

The Old Stone Bridge

ANYONE who arrives in Prague in order to see the beauty of the city ought to go first of all to the *Masarykovo nábřeží* in the evening when the western sky glows red over the silhouette of the Castle. A hundred yards below the Castle is the glittering river, and across the Vltava from bank to bank are the arches of the old stone bridge which was once crossed by all the foreigners in Bohemia on their way to the Castle of Prague. At one time it was the only bridge not only in Prague but also in Central Europe. When a Czech wished to say that an unusually large number of people had assembled anywhere, he would say: "There were as many people there as on the Prague bridge."

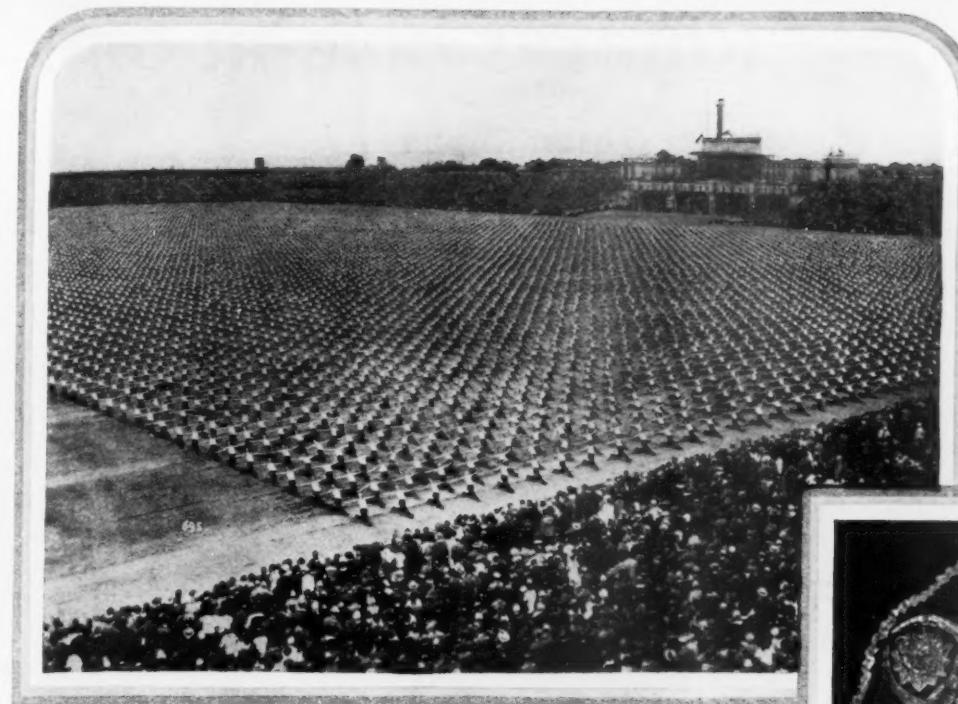
There are not many panorama views in Europe as fine as that seen from the *Masarykovo nábřeží*. It has frequently been ac-



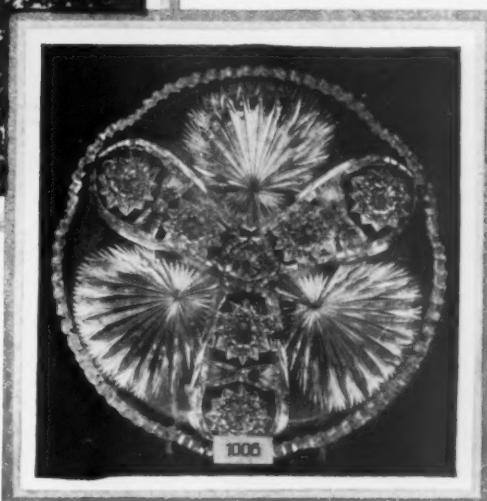
Dr. Vaclav Tille, professor of Modern Literature, University of Prague, and governor of the Sixty-sixth District.



The Hon. Jan Masaryk, son of President Masaryk, Czechoslovak Ambassador to England, and honorary member, Rotary Club of Prague.



Mass drill is a feature of the Sokol gymnastic festivals, the "Olympic games" of the Slavonic nations. There are fifteen thousand men participating in this drill.



An example of the beautiful cut glassware produced in the plant of Rotarian Jiri Uhrmann, of Prague.

knowned that this view is unique in Central Europe.

If you look at the old and narrow streets on the left bank of the Vltava at Prague and particularly at those which are at the foot of the Castle, you do not need to stretch your imagination if you wish to call to mind a scene of a mediaeval city with a castle towering above old-fashioned houses in winding streets dating from the period when street-fighting frequently took place.

At a bend of the river, on the right bank, are the remains of the Prague ghetto. Everywhere else in Europe the Jewish quarters, governed by their own mayors, arose later than in Prague. In the Netherlands, for example, ghettos were not established until the seventeenth century, whereas the Prague ghetto is almost a thousand years old. You must see the old synagogue and the old Jewish cemetery in the center of the town. It is long since there was a funeral at this cemetery and it is long since funeral dirges were sung here. A surprising stillness together with the shade of old bushes envelops the ancient tombstones, the inscriptions of which testify to the fact that the stone dates from a period when even the diligent son of the tribe of Joshua was unable to read and therefore had to rely on sculpture.

Prague has more than once played at hide and seek. Her oldest memorials disappeared in the depths of the earth. In our days remains of Romanesque Prague have been excavated from a depth of from six to eight metres.

Erected near the end of the fourteenth century as the first Reformation church not only in Prague and Bohemia but also in Europe generally, the Bethle-

hem Chapel disappeared near the end of the eighteenth century amongst a number of patrician houses in the Old Town. After the year 1918 its walls have been diligently traced out. No efforts have been spared, for in this church Jan Hus used to preach.

The church—St. Martin's-in-the-Wall—where first was celebrated the Lord's Supper in the Protestant manner—in the year 1420, the first occasion in the whole of Europe—was disengaged twenty-five years ago from the maze of buildings surrounding it.

The visitor here will not stand merely at the cradle of the European Reformation but also at the cradle of Central European education: in the year 1346 was founded in the capital of the Czechoslovak Republic the first university in the lands to the north of the Alps. The old building is still preserved to which in the fourteenth century students came from all the neighboring peoples and even from as far as Lithuania.

A Ninth Century Prophecy

THE seventeenth and eighteenth centuries filled rationalistic, Hussite Prague with legends and marvellous statues and pictures, amongst which the pictures entitled "The Black Mother of God from Monte Serrato in Spain" and "Il Bambino di Praga" are the subject of inquiries by those tourists who come to Prague from Belgium, France, Spain, and South America. It was in the eighteenth century that Il Maestro Mozart composed in Prague his opera "Don Juan" and when he wrote for Prague the opera, "The Magic Flute."

The River Vltava is now almost entirely regulated; it is shut in between high banks and provided with locks that accommodate even the heavy barges arriving from Hamburg. Thus a way has been found to obviate the difficulties caused by a number of weirs which formerly made river-traffic at Prague troublesome for shipping and dangerous for rafts.

A hundred years ago the slopes above Prague were bare, but today they are covered with parks from which a beautiful view is obtained of the city, especially in the early part of the evening when it is illuminated by cleverly concealed reflector-lights.

Then the citizen of Prague looks with joy and pride at his city, feeling that now is beginning to be fulfilled the prophecy of Princess Libuše—in the ninth century—who according to an old legend said: "I see a great city whose glory reaches to the stars."

Certainly it will be a long time yet before this prophecy is fulfilled, but the Czechs like to recall it to mind. And why not? Until recently Prague was only a provincial town, whereas after the restoration of Czechoslovak independence the city has once again become what it used to be: the capital of an independent State.

Rotary's Hole-in-one Club



Robert H. Quayle,
Chicago, Ill.



Harry E. Radix,
Chicago, Ill.

Ernest A. Fock-
ler, Johnstown,
Penn.



Thomas E. Rey-
nolds, Johns-
town, Penn.



Orville Elder,
Washington,
Iowa.

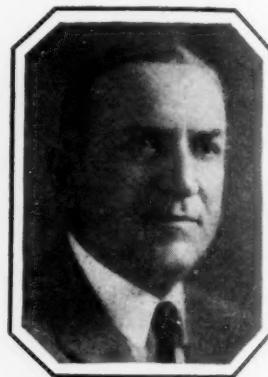


Leonard C.
Moore,
Manila, P. I.

Dean Higgins,
Toledo, Ohio.



Joseph H.
Fleming,
Bristol,
Va., Tenn.



Michael J. Bracken,
Johnstown, Penn.

HERE are twenty-two new members of the Hole-in-one Club, making a total membership now of sixty-one. This is the largest class of candidates yet initiated into this most exclusive club whose by-laws require but a single qualification for membership.

The fame of the club is spreading to the far ends of the earth. There are members in the Philippine Islands and Hawaii, but Scotland, the country from which golf originally emigrated, is still unrepresented. Can it be that no Scotsman has ever sufficiently economized on his strokes to qualify for membership?

Golf and Life



ON THE one hand I have become accustomed to congratulating the other fellow on his success and adding to his joy; and carrying my keen disappointment in perfect concealment. I believe half the fascination of golf is its similarity to life in general. There is a noble hypocrisy abroad among men. We must meet our friends with a smile. It would be an abominable world if we carried all our disappointments upon our countenances. We must congratulate those who are elated with success and we must never give them a hint of what we suffer through our own failure. Our pain is not because another has succeeded, nor even that he has won, but because we have failed to accomplish that





Wausau (Wis.) trio, left to right, M. C. McCullough, Henry E. Smith, and Claire B. Bird.

There are several trios and quartets in the hole-in-one club, but what Rotary club can claim the largest representation.



J. Emmons DeKahl,
Boulder, Colo.



Evan H. Browne, Jr.,
Kansas City,
Kansas.



Dr. Charles E.
Stagle, Alliance,
Nebr.



J. R. Battenfeld, Kansas
City, Mo.



Howard M. Maxwell,
Fairfax, Okla.



Charles Hoy, Albia,
Iowa.



E. Per Lee Smith,
Rutland, Vt.

L. R. Baker,
Niagara
Falls,
Canada.



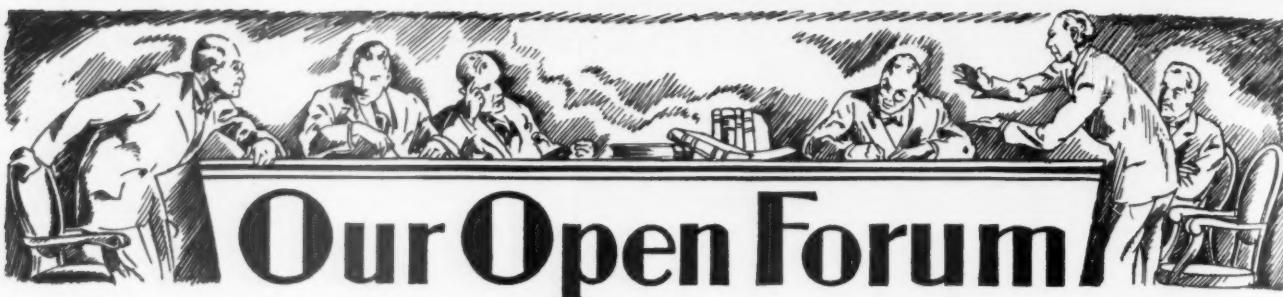
I. J. Montgomery,
Wilber, Nebr.

on which we have spent so much time and effort. I once lost a game when I represented my club in an important match. I lost it to a man who ordinarily was not my equal. We were the last pair to come in and the game was a tie pending our score. My captain had already accepted the match as won, when my defeat gave the decision to the other club. Never knowing how deeply he stung me, he said, "Ed, I am disappointed, I had counted on you to win." Like life again; men fail and we pass them by, but we never know how hard they have tried to win. We play our bands to the victors and we forget that battles are lost in the same spirit as that in which they are won. I venture to hope that on life's final score-card, there will be a space for recording aspirations as well as achievements. . . .

FORE!

—EDWARD LESLIE





Two Jokes Wasted

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

It is a well-known fact that Americans consider that the British have no sense of humour. Britons sometimes venture to be surprised at this, but I have recently lighted upon something which may indicate a reason for this American belief.

I have just been reading the Proceedings of the Dallas Convention. I find that a British speaker at one of the sectional meetings endeavoured to make two innocent British jests (as we consider them). In the first he endeavoured to quote a fable by Robert Louis Stevenson which should have run somewhat as follows:

"A Western home-towner, showing his city to a traveller, said, 'This is the finest city hall in the West.' To this the traveller replied, 'Oh, surely not! Why, in my home town They buried the traveller at sundown."

The way that this is quoted in the Proceedings is as follows:

"The Western home-towner, in the course of taking him around, said, 'This is the finest city hall in the West.' The traveller replied, 'Oh, surely not! In my home town they billet the traveller at sundown.'"

It is, I am sure, a tribute simply to American courtesy that there follows in brackets the word "laughter." Undoubtedly they knew that a joke was intended, but if they took it as it is printed it seems equally without doubt that they could not have seen it.

My second instance occurs on the same page. The speaker intended to say (quoting, in fact, what the well-known English humorist, A. A. Milne, wrote long ago in "Punch"), "A man should lay himself out to amuse his guests, otherwise his guests may lay him out to amuse themselves." But the printed report has it that he said, "A man should always lay himself out to amuse his guests, otherwise his guests may lay themselves out to amuse him." I regret to say that the printed word "laughter" does not follow in this instance—but then, how could it?

(Signed) "B. F."

London, England

Competitors

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

The biggest vocation in the world is that of being a competitor. The person who is not a competitor of somebody has about reached zero in usefulness.

How to treat a competitor in order not to appear snobbish, piggish, patronizing, condescending, or whining is one of the finest arts. Few are able to do the job gracefully; most of us make a mess out of the whole business.

The fact is that we have a personal admiration for a successful competitor, yet we hate him furiously for the business and the prestige he takes away. Though we should like to learn the secrets of his methods and the manner in which he does business, we take a secret pleasure in his failures and are glad when something happens to him. It is perfectly natural for us to feel that way about the matter. Rotary, Kiwanis, fraternal brotherhood, religion, and other elevating organizations try to soften the situation, but the best all these can do is to try making everybody play the game fairly. And only occasionally do they succeed.

These columns are open to readers of the magazine for discussions of questions affecting Rotary policy or procedure, of local or international import. A meeting of minds across the conference table has solved many problems, corrected many thoughtless practices. These columns are intended to fulfill the same function, and will be helpful to the extent that club officials and members enter into frank discussion. Contributions are welcomed, but should be as brief as possible.

It is all right to talk about loving enemies and hating successful competitors on the back, but only those who are theorists or dreamers do this successfully. Most of us would rather secretly hit our competitors with a brick than publicly pat them on the back.

But in spite of all this we admire the successful ones more than we do the failures, though this admiration is personal rather than academic; and we dislike the inroads they make into our business just the same.

Yet in many respects a competitor is in reality a cooperator. If the best ten grocery stores of a county are located in one town, this makes that town the grocery center of the county and everybody will prosper accordingly. On the other hand, if there were only one store in that place, nobody would hurry there to deal, and even the natives would take their business somewhere having plenty of competition.

For this reason it is generally foolish for anybody to tear at his rapidly thinning hair when a new competitor opens his shop. The polite thing to do is to send a note of congratulation or welcome, or a floral offering. But this is not generally done; most people would rather send flowers to the funeral of a competitor than to the grand opening of his new business.

The person without competition either is engaged in a business so rotten that nobody else wants to enter into it or he is so good or so poor that nobody else wants to be in his class.

We should study our successful rivals in order to learn why or how they succeed. We should not try to steal their stuff, but we should try to find how we may improve upon their methods. We should not criticize them for their lack of personal beauty; we should remember that they still look better to some people than we do.

"Service above self," "We build," "Love your neighbor as yourself," and all the other sweet slogans in the world will be meaningless unless everybody takes a different attitude toward competitors than most of us have.

—S. O. M.

Rotary Correspondence

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

The good article written by Rotarian Crombil Allen, Avondale, Pa., in a recent issue of THE ROTARIAN, prompts me to enlarge on his scheme.

The encouragement that we, as Rotarians who have the real spirit of Rotary, may extend to newly organized clubs and more especially those in foreign countries.

No individual or club fails to enjoy and appreciate friendly, cheerful, hearty and encouraging letters from those who have so much in common.

My primary thought is: as soon as each new club is organized in a foreign country, our American clubs should be immediately advised and letters of congratulations should be sent to them. I am sure they receive letters of this character from Rotary International; yet, letters from hundreds of clubs would certainly increase their sincerity in Rotary and encourage their best efforts in the advancement of its principles and promote a most friendly feeling and understanding and enable them to catch the idea that the men throughout the world who are accomplishing the most good are those who are receiving the unselfish support of true and loyal friends.

This is only a suggestion; yet, big business is often moulded from mere suggestions.

NATHAN RAZEV

Abilene, Texas

Speed on the Thames

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

After reading your remarks on page 38 of the September number of THE ROTARIAN expressing regret "That the Thames is entirely unused for purposes of transportation," my eye naturally caught the reports in last Friday's "Post and Mercury" as per the extract below which will be self-explanatory.

"Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, made a dash down the Thames from Westminster to Tilbury in a speed-boat, yesterday, to attend the official opening of the new entrance lock and other works undertaken by the Port of London Authority at Tilbury Docks. The ceremony, which was performed by Lady Ritchie of Dundee, was timed to take place at two o'clock. Mr. Thomas, however, was detained in London till noon by an important engagement. Afraid of being held up by the heavy East-end traffic if he travelled by road, he hit upon the idea of chartering a speed-boat. This he did, and travelling at high speed he reached Tilbury in just over an hour."

F. W. POULSON

Liverpool, England

Three Future Readers

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

I regret very much that I will not be able to subscribe for THE ROTARIAN since I do not read English and am really too busy to learn it at 50.

However, I have three children, ranging from 12 to 17 and as soon as they will know enough English I will subscribe.

J. EPP

Caslav, Czechoslovakia

Para Nuestros Lectores de Habla Española

(For Our Spanish-Speaking Readers)

Hagamos Amistades

Por EL DR. DON ALFREDO CUARÓN

CUANDO dos o más personas se reúnen con un determinado fin pone cada una de ellas una parte de actividad, de pensamiento o de sentimiento para que aquella reunión resulte lo más útil posible, y la efectividad de este esfuerzo dependerá de la mayor o menor cantidad de aportación de cada uno de los individuos y el resultado final será la suma de las aportaciones de cada uno. En un negocio: mercantil, industrial, etc., esta parte de aportaciones están representadas por la cantidad de capital de cada uno de los accionistas y cuando se trata de la dirección general del negocio por la capacidad y actividad de cada uno de los directores. En estos casos los directores por lo general reciben una suma en relación con la clase de actividades y tiempo que van a emplear en el negocio y en cambio dan un poco más de sí mismos, en pensamiento, en tiempo, en acción para que el negocio o industria prospere y que las utilidades sean considerables.

Rotary podríamos, en este particular, compararlo con los negocios, solamente, que, dentro de un Club, todos dan por igual una suma mensual o anual más la de especial de prorrata de las comidas, y por encima de esta aportación metálica la efectividad del esfuerzo rotario no depende precisamente de esta capitalización, pues si así fuera la manera de funcionar sería muy dis-

tinta de como es. La base de la utilidad de Rotary está en el servicio que cada uno presta y no tanto en la cantidad que en metálico que cada cual entrega. No son los Clubs en que mayores cantidades de dinero proporciona cada socio, los que producen más grandes y mejores obras o actividades en un lugar; son los Clubs en que cada uno de los miembros de él dá un más amplio servicio, los que rinden beneficios mayores a una comunidad. La utilidad de un Rotary Club no está pues en razón directa de la capacidad pecuniaria de cada miembro cuanto de la cantidad de servicio que cada uno rinde. No son los rotarios más ricos los que dan más y los más útiles dentro de un Club; los rotarios que prestan mayores servicios son precisamente los más útiles y los que mejor sirven a su Club.

La eficiencia de un Rotary Club está en relación directa de la servicialidad de cada uno de sus miembros y esta servicialidad no debe simplemente limitarse a la amistad brindada a cada uno de los miembros a cumplir sencillamente con parte de las comisiones que se les encomiendan; deben de llevar su servicio a todas partes, y precisamente cuando este servicio lo lleva más lejos de su Club, es cuando más dentro del Club están, porque entonces están dando el mejor rendimiento, el más efectivo y de mayor utilidad de todos.

No basta estar presente en una noche

de damas, es necesario además estar, no simplemente con el cuerpo físico, si que también con el corazón y el alma y sentimiento y el entendimiento, pues dentro de ese ambiente de cordialidad y de compañerismo es cuando se está en mejores condiciones de ampliar las amistades y engrandecer la efectividad de Rotary, dándole más cordialidad, más entusiasmo y haciendo que cada dama se sienta esa noche más agasajada, que mejor comprenda la importancia de su papel social y que se le tribute el justo honor que se merece, haciendo que dentro de su corazón se despierte un nuevo sentimiento de gratitud hacia quienes la tratan tan cordial y cortésmente, y de paso hacia la institución que ese conjunto de luchadores forma con el nombre de Club Rotario. Nada halaga tanto a una dama como el que se reconozca los méritos que posee, nada le satisface más como el que se den cuenta los demás de las capacidades de su esposo, de las bellezas de sus hijas o de las múltiples cualidades y triunfos de sus hijos; hacer resaltar ante una esposa, estas cualidades o méritos de su cónyuge o de sus hijos, es hacer la mejor y seguramente la útil servidora de Rotary y la más activa propagandista.

Llevemos ese mismo espíritu de servicio social hacia fuera de nuestro Club, procurando que en cualquiera parte que donde estemos nos hagamos



Los Socios del Rotary Club de Mendoza, Argentina, asistieron a la reunión de inauguración del Rotary Club de San Juan, Argentina. Los tres Rotarios que aparecen en el centro de la primera fila son os Srs. Don José B. de San Martín, Presidente del Rotary Club de Mendoza; Don James H. Roth (con guantes) Comisionado Especial y el Dr. Don Salvador A. Doncel, Presidente del Club de San Juan.

de amigos y amigas, olvidando o desconociendo sus defectos, pero ensalzando y reconociendo ampliamente las cualidades de cada uno y quienes les rodean, y seguramente que esas personas, si no son nuestros amigos, muy pronto lo serán, y como se sienten complacidas con lo que se les dice y como se les trata, procurarán de igual manera, que sus propias amistades reciban los beneficios de una amistad que tan grata les ha sido a ellas mismas. Allí está encerrado el mérito de servir siempre y la profunda y sabia filosofía de que se beneficia más quien mejor sirve. La mejor manera de servir está, no solamente en dar aquello que se nos compra de la mejor calidad y más bajo precio, sino dar al mismo tiempo un

poco de nuestro sentimiento, de aprecio y de cariño hacia los demás, un poco de nosotros mismos para ellos, que sientan que estamos pendientes de sus caprichos, de sus penas y de sus deseos y que en nuestro interno pensamiento, siempre tenemos algo de nuestra intimidad para ellos, que podremos ayudarles en alguna vez a satisfacer ese capricho, que podremos consolarles cuando el dolor los afija y que sentimos con ellos la alegría de su dicha y compartimos y nos alegramos con sus felicidades y buenos negocios.

Cuando todos los habitantes de una población sean realmente amigos, qué fácilmente sería manejar todos los asuntos públicos, y cuando cada uno sintiera la amistad en la forma en que

acabo de esbozarla someramente, qué difícil serían las necias competencias y qué suavidad en las transacciones y qué armonía en el trabajo de todos, y con qué gusto contribuiría cada uno en resolver favorablemente los problemas de los demás y sin reconcentrarse únicamente en la resolución de los suyos propios. Hagamos los rotarios ese mundo de amistad que se pregonó tanto en nuestros folletos, y seguramente que no tardaremos en ver cómo cambia el mundo y qué nuevas y alegres orientaciones por todas partes surgirán y se verán y se sentirán derroteros de otras muy distintas actividades de las actuales pero muchísimo más reconstructoras y de mejor utilidad.

—DE LA NOTA ROTARIA.

Actividades en los distritos

La Asistencia es el Secreto del Éxito de un Club Rotario

SI existe algún Club Rotario en donde todos sus miembros no asisten a todas las sesiones, algo debería hacerse a este respecto.

Si algún miembro no asiste por causa de enfermedad, debe el Sub-Comité de Confaternidad de visitarlo, ayudarlo y animarlo y manifestarle que su ausencia en las sesiones es sentida.

Si algún miembro no asiste debido a estar fuera de la población, debería recordárselas de la oportunidad y deber que tienen de asistir a las sesiones de los Rotary Clubs en las ciudades en donde se encuentren.

Una de las características de Rotary desde su principio ha sido el convenio de que cada miembro asistiera a todas las sesiones del club. Cada rotario acepta estar presente en todas las sesiones, pues la puntualidad en la asistencia a las mismas es lo que ha contribuido al éxito de un Rotary Club.

No es precisamente el "record" de la asistencia que se lleva en el libro respectivo lo que hace que un club prospere, sino la parte mental y física del rotario al estar presente en las sesiones.

La sesión de un Club Rotario con todos sus miembros presentes, sería un éxito aún cuando no se lleven apuntes de ella. En cambio una sesión con una asistencia muy pobre no traería el éxito aún cuando se escribiesen con oro un porcentaje de 100%!

CHAÑARAL: El Rotary Club de Chañaral ha impulsado dos obras públicas que eran de vital importancia; un muelle fiscal que era de necesidad absoluta y la habilitación de un ferrocarril desde Chañaral a un gran mineral de cobre, habiendo logrado el Club que el Gobierno Chileno efectué estos proyectos.

También se ha preocupado el club intensamente de los niños. Dan desayuno

y vestuario a los niños indigentes y están haciendo proyectos para celebrar este año su primera Semana del Niño.

CHILLÁN: El Rotary Club de Chillán en su segundo año de vida esta trabajando en forma activa en desarrollar e impulsar los ideales de Rotary, tanto dentro de su institución como influyendo por medio de cada uno de los socios en el progreso regional.

La Amistad de un Rotario

El Secretario del Club Rotario de Sonsonate, El Salvador, nos ha remitido el siguiente pensamiento suyo referente a la amistad de un Rotario:

"La amistad de un Rotario, es algo más grande quizá que el cariño de un hermano, pues a éstos los obliga la voz de la sangre y el continuo trato familiar; y la amistad es nacida espontáneamente, sin miras de ninguna clase entre dos hombres tal vez de razas extrañas y adversarias. El Rotario cultiva ese afecto . . . ese cariño, en todo el significado de esa palabra sublime . . . AMISTAD! . . conque se denomina uno de los sentimientos más sagrados del hombre . . . nó esa amistad ficticia que se ofrece cubierta de flores de oropel conque se adorna la hipocresía y el interés; nó, sino con esas flores raras cuya fragancia cautiva, cortadas en el jardín de la sinceridad.

Así es como ofrece la amistad un Rotario, demostrando con un simple apretón de manos y por la presión de sus dedos, al verdadero amigo; y que bajo un pecho cubierto tal vez por la burda camisa del obrero, late un corazón valiente y leal, capaz de comprender y sentir tan delicado sentimiento."

Gestión del Rotary Club de Cienfuegos

Durante el mes de Agosto pasado, el Rotary Club de Cienfuegos, Cuba, inició sus gestiones para la consecución de un crédito de 200,000 pesos para la continuación de la carretera a Ranchuelo. Por indicación del club, todas las insti-

tuciones locales telegrafizaron al Hon. Sr. Presidente de la República interesando la firma del decreto de referencia.

Concurso de los Rotarios "Más Eficientes" y "Más Constantes"

Los Rotary Clubs del Distrito 25, La República de Cuba, están organizando un gran Concurso para seleccionar a los Rotarios más Eficientes y más Constantes del Distrito. Se entenderá por rotario *más eficiente* el que despliegue mayor actividad en su club, por alguna de éstas o por todas las actividades siguientes:

- Por las mociones utiles y viables que presente
- Por los trabajos de literatura rotaria que publique
- Por los servicios que preste a la Comunidad
- Por los servicios que preste al Club

Se entenderá por Rotario *más constante*, el que teniendo una asistencia no menor de noventa por ciento, coopere asiduamente a las labores del club.

En la última sesión anterior a la fecha en que haya de celebrarse la Conferencia del Distrito, cada club seleccionará entre sus miembros, en votación, al rotario *más eficiente* y al de mayor *constancia*. Los elegidos serán provistos por el Secretario de un certificado con el Visto Bueno del Presidente del Club, expresivo de su designación y de los antecedentes meritorios que se hayan tenido en cuenta para su proclamación, cuyo certificado entregarán personalmente al Gobernador en la primera sesión de la Conferencia del Distrito. Un Jurado compuesto por el Gobernador y dos Delegados que este designe, examinará los certificados de elección de los más *eficientes* y más *constantes* y proclamará a su vez a los rotarios más *constantes* y *eficientes* del Distrito 25 durante el año 1929 a 1930, entregando a los elegidos sendos diplomas acreditativos del honor obtenido, así como un premio especial.

Rotary Club Activities

"I'll put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes"—Midsummer Night's Dream



These little melody-makers of Oklahoma City while beguiling you with their music will artfully steal your love, for is there anyone who can resist their appeal? The debonair air of the little leader in the center matches the poise of the maestro of a symphony orchestra, in fact, each face is a separate study in youthful emotions. Rotarians of Oklahoma City were completely captivated by the kindergarten band of the Washington School when it played at one of their recent luncheons so they proudly outfitted the youthful musicians with the gay new uniforms. Later they were granted permission to take the melody-makers to some of the nearby cities for special programs.

Boys May Roam in Duke's Estate

BUXTON, ENGLAND—The Duke of Devonshire has kindly consented to allow under-privileged boys attending the boys' camp of the Buxton Rotary club to use the moorlands of his estate so they may have plenty of territory in which to hike and explore. The local club has offered the use of the camp and its furnishings to the Manchester club so as to reach all the boys that the camp's resources will permit.

Opens Camp for Delinquent Boys

MARIETTA, OHIO—At the close of the regular period for scout camping this past summer the local Rotary club arranged to keep the camp open for a group of under-privileged boys, many of whom seemed headed for penal institutions. Selection of the boys was made from names obtained from truant officers, court officials, etc. The term under-privileged boys was dropped from the beginning, and "Rotary Pals" substituted. After the camping period, it is planned for each member to play Big Brother to one of the boys for a year to help these lads make good. Members

feel that nothing they have done for years seems so interesting and worthwhile as reclaiming these bright, active boys for society.

Crippled Children Enjoy Picnic and Outing

WALSALL, ENGLAND—Twenty-four auto loads of crippled children were taken for a long ride out to the Wolverhampton Children's Holiday Camp, where picnic lunches were served, and games played. Donkey rides were popular with the kiddies, and the swings were much in demand. The journey home was safely made, and throughout the entire day no demand was made upon the doctors present for professional services.

Provide Shoes for Barefoot Children

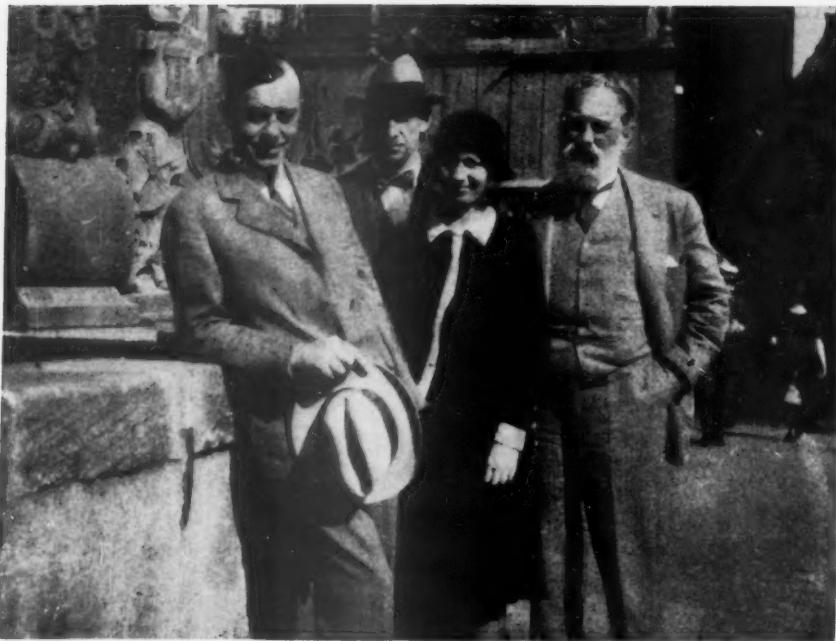
GRAZ, AUSTRIA—The poor children attending mountain schools near here were provided with strong, serviceable shoes by members of the Graz Rotary club. The children will now be able to attend school during the entire year, as lack of shoes had prevented them from doing so previously during severe winter weather.

Clubs Exchange Greetings Through Good-will Flyer

TRUJILLO, PERU—When Captain Carlos Martinez de Pinillos and Carlos Zegarra made their good will flight in the "Peru" the Trujillo club availed itself of the opportunity to send cordial greetings to all the cities scheduled in their itinerary. The responses from these greetings have been printed in the club bulletin; the Rotary club of Lima sending a photograph of the luncheon at which the two aviators were guests of honor.

"Immigrant Day" on Club Program

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—A half-hour or so in an immigration inspector's office provided a good stunt for a recent meeting of the local Rotary club. Various members of the club dressed as immigrants from such fantastic lands as the "Kingdom of Calloway," etc., sang, gossiped, and played their way into the country. Of course, not all of them could qualify, but one applicant who did not know just where he was from, was allowed to enter as he was considered too dull to do harm! The applicants



Between sessions of the European Advisory committee recently held at Frankfort, Germany, Eugene Newsom, president of Rotary International and a number of visiting Rotarians attended the charter presentation to the Rotary Club of Nürnberg, Germany. On a bridge in Nürnberg: from left to right, President Newsom, Donald Adams, chairman of the International Aims and Objects Committee; Mrs. Russell V. Williams, wife of Russell Williams, in charge of Rotary's office at Zurich; and Edouard Willems, second vice-president of Rotary International.

often proved their qualifications by telling what they knew about various members of the club and kept the audience convulsed with laughter. Many club members voted the meeting one of the best of the year.

Club Renders Many Useful Services

LINZ, AUSTRIA—Rotarians of Linz have recently engaged in many community services; providing a holiday in the country for poor children, assisting in raising funds for the construction of a sanitorium, and contributing Sch. 500 to the relief of victims of a severe storm in their region. The club has also decided that, instead of sending a wreath on the occasion of the death of a member, it would send a message of condolence and make a contribution of Sch. 100 to some welfare institution of the city.

Surprise Visit of Many Guests

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—Twenty-five visitors turned what might have been an interesting but regular meeting of the local club into a banner occasion. The opportunity came to entertain Tom Mix, idol of youthful movie fans, and then several officers of the cruiser "Cincinnati" arrived for the meeting. Visitors also began to show up from as far away as LaGrange, Ga., and Los Angeles, Calif. But club officers were equal to the situation, and Tom Mix, booted and spurred, enlivened affairs with his whimsical observations on Hollywood and circus life.

Hundreds of Rotarians Gather at State Fair

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—For ten years Rotary Day at the California State Fair has been a gala day with Rotarians from nearly every corner of the State journeying to the capital city to take in the sights, renew old acquaintances and enjoy a general good time. The 1929 event marked the 75th anniversary of the state fair, and Rotarians took full advantage of Rotary Day to celebrate the event in diamond jubilee fashion. The overnight boat from San

Francisco brought Harvey B. Lyon, governor of the 2nd district and members of clubs in cities dotting San Francisco bay. By train, auto and airplane Rotarians poured into the city until the assembled Rotarians and their guests totalled a thousand or more. A long and busy day was open to the visitors with special events open only to Rotarians, races to watch, and exhibits to inspect. There was something doing every moment of the day, with a big dinner as the climax of the day's events. The speaker's table was filled with distinguished guests, including Governor C. C. Young of California (honorary member of the Sacramento club), Governor F. B. Balzar of Nevada, and Robert G. Sproul, president-elect of the University of California, member of the Rotary club of Berkeley, (see portrait, p. 18) who gave the principal address of the evening. After the dinner visitors were invited to attend the horseshow, a colorful and ceremonious event that proved a fitting close to a happy and successful Rotary Day.

Rotary Helps Bring Nations Closer Together

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—"Scientific developments, especially in communication and transportation have served to bring the nations of the world closer together, and this has brought the peoples of the world face to face with acute problems in international relations," said John Nelson, governor of the Twenty-eighth district, while visiting the local club. "Governments are prone to lag behind science in making provision for changed conditions," he said, "and here is where Rotary steps in to help fill the gap with a world-wide organization dedicated to international understanding and goodwill."

(Additional club reports on page 56)



When the United States cruiser "Houston" was christened recently the Rotary Club of Houston, Texas, participated in the exercises by presenting a bottle filled with water from the Houston ship channel, which was broken over the bow of the vessel in the christening ceremony. From left to right: Miss Elizabeth Holcombe, sponsor, Miss Mary Ellen Bute, maid of honor, and Miss Charlotte Williams, great grand daughter of General Sam Houston, for whom the cruiser was named.

VOCATIONAL SERVICE

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

COMMUNITY
SERVICECLUB
SERVICEPractical Problems
of Rotary Service

International Service—Armistice Day Program Suggestion

FOR the eleventh time, the civilized world is getting ready for the celebration of Armistice Day. Rotary clubs all over the world will observe this day by programs reflecting the feeling of relief and joy because the terrible bloodshed, misery and suffering caused by the World War—the war to end all war—finally was stopped.

A fine dialogue of two soldiers, talking across "no man's land", which deals with the futility of war, the terrible horrors and sacrifices, was published in the November, 1928, issue of "The Rotarian". It carries sentiments appropriate to the celebration of "Armistice Day".

* * * * *

The recent meeting in Washington, of President Hoover and Premier MacDonald of England, is the newest link in the long chain of attempts for the promotion of peace.

From times immemorable, along with warfare, and especially after most disastrous conflicts, we find the more noble elements of humanity, the more enlightened individuals engaged in the promotion of peace.

In some cases, it was a peace between a group of nations who organized for defense against a common enemy; in other cases, peace for the sake of peace was the objective.

A brief review of such attempts in modern history may prove to be of interest at this time. They can be traced from the early days of the clan and tribe to the attempt by Rome to establish the "Pax Romana" throughout a world empire. With the rise of individual states and the settlement of distant lands, the ideal of a world empire had to be abandoned, and those who sought to make law and order prevail throughout the world began to look toward some sort of an international federation. Greece had made an early experiment in federated government and sought to preserve peace among the member states and settle disputes by arbitration. The Greek leader, Thucydides, declared it "wicked to proceed against him as a wrongdoer who is ready to offer the question to arbitrators." But the first plan for international organization was

outlined in 1306 by Pierre Dubois, a Frenchman. This plan included a council of nations and an arbitration tribunal for Europe so that by maintaining peace among themselves the nations of Europe might conquer Turkey. Several other plans in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries attempted to eliminate war in Europe, in order that a successful war might be waged against the east.

During the sixteenth century, as trade developed between different parts of the world, the idea of the interdependence of men arose. Expilly (1561-1636), the French jurist, wrote: "Nature has so distributed her gifts that all the regions of the earth have need of one another, in this way making a perpetual friendship among them necessary and, through their mutual contributions and their communications with each other, bringing it about that they succor each other in their necessities."

Emeric Cruce, another Frenchman, was the first to outline a plan of organization for the whole world with the aim of establishing international peace. His plan called for a conference of all nations which was to form a permanent court of ambassadors, "Guardians and hostages of peace," whose decisions would "need no armies to support them, but would, by their authority compel obedience." Closely following Cruce's plan, which was published in 1623, Hugo Grotius made the first attempt in his book, "The Rights of War and of Peace," to lay down the principles of international law. This work by Grotius had great influence in strengthening the idea of a world order. The Grand Design of Henry IV, published ten years later (1635), while intended primarily to secure a balance of power in Europe, advocated a plan of international organization including a general council representing "all the powers of the Christian republics," which strongly influenced later plans.

The misery caused by the Thirty Years' War led to new plans for the maintenance of peace. In 1712, Saint-Pierre published his "Project for Perpetual Peace" which included a European union and compulsory arbitration, which he believed would be followed

after a time by disarmament. He was persecuted for his work for peace, expelled from the French Academy, and narrowly escaped imprisonment in the Bastille. Of his peace project, he said himself, "It is true that this is a proposal of which perhaps neither you nor I will ever see any fruit but in recognition of the good which we have received from our ancestors, ought we not to attempt to hand on even more to our descendants?"

Meanwhile in America, William Penn was carrying out his "Holy Experiment," by which he proved that even among savages a government based on justice and good-will could be carried on without arms. The early leaders of the United States worked definitely to establish peace and hoped that the federated government they had set up here, with its Supreme Court to settle all disputes, would serve as an example to the world. Franklin constantly urged peace. He declared "all wars follies, very expensive and very mischievous ones." He constantly sought treaties with other nations which would promote international understanding and friendship and he sent a copy of the Constitution of the United States to friends in Europe saying, "I do not see why you might not in Europe, form a Federal Union and One Grand Republick of all its different States and Kingdoms by means of a like Convention, for we had many interests to reconcile." This year we find the French Premier, Aristide Briand, making first concrete suggestions for the realization of Franklin's idea.

Washington wrote to the secretary of the first United States commission sent abroad to negotiate treaties of commerce, "My first wish is to see this plague to mankind (war) banished from the earth," and by sending his Chief Justice, John Jay, to England to adjust certain conflicts with that country, he was responsible for the negotiation of the first arbitration treaty in modern history. The legislative body of Massachusetts sent a letter written by Samuel Adams to the Massachusetts delegates in the first Congress, instructing them to do everything in their power to have

Congress give "deep and serious consideration" as to "how international differences might be settled without the necessity of war."

It was in the very early days (1817) of the United States that one of the most notable experiments in history, the disarmament of the long boundary between Canada, was undertaken.

The proposals for this plan which has proved so successful were initiated by the United States and carried through with the assistance of the British ambassador in the face of skepticism and opposition.

Conferences with Latin American countries were begun as early as 1824 and U. S. delegates were instructed to develop a plan for arbitration of international disputes. In 1881, the Secretary of State of the United States, resumed these early conferences "for the purpose of preventing war between the nations of America" and so led to the formation of the Pan-American Union, which is responsible for the conciliation treaties.

The United States and the republics of Latin America have persistently advocated the substitution of arbitration for war.

At the Hague Conferences in 1899 and 1907, the United States urged the establishment of a world court. The chief obstacle to the adoption of this plan at the Second Hague Conference was the difficulty of deciding upon how judges could be elected with fairness to both the large and the small nations.

The setting up of the League of Nations and of the World Court marked the actual realization of many efforts and plans toward a world organization. Many nations of the world joined the League "in order to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security: by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war: by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations: by the firm establishment of the understanding of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments; and by the maintenance of

justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another."

The Paris Peace Pact is the logical result of the long effort to free the world from the burden and disaster of war. The nations have signed it because they realize that today there can be neither progress nor prosperity without peace.

International Education

During the past two years San Diego State College, San Diego, California, has been undertaking a number of summer projects of outstanding importance and significance. One of these is a concrete expression of the Sixth Object of Rotary in furthering international understanding and good will. The leader of this undertaking has been Rotarian Willis E. Johnson, Dean of Education at San Diego State College.

Two years ago, when Willis was given charge of the summer sessions of the college, he entered into negotiations with the educational authorities of the Republic of Mexico and the outcome was the sending to the State College of thirty public school teachers from the Republic of Mexico. These teachers had their salaries continued while in attendance at the six weeks summer term and their educational expenses paid by the government. They were given courses in modern American methods of administering school work. The courses were given in the Spanish language.

So successful was this project in 1928 that it was repeated during the current summer, a different group of teachers coming to San Diego to spend their vacation in increasing their professional ability. In addition to this project during this summer, an interchange of professors was effected between San Diego State College and the National University of Mexico. Professor Irving Outcast was the representative to the University of Mexico and Professor Maria de la Luz Grovas, Professor of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Mexico gave courses in San Diego.

Last month the American teachers at the summer session gave a reception and ball in honor of the Mexican teachers. There was the address of welcome by the mayor of the city and representatives of the college with responses by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Lower California and the President of the Teachers College at Mexicali and the Professor from the University of Mexico. Each person attending the reception was presented with a little Mexican flag and these favors were worn during the evening. At the close of the summer session, the Mexican teachers gave a reception, program and ball in honor of the American teachers. It was a charming program and the favors on this occasion were little American flags. In token of their appreciation of the services of Willis in furthering international amity and good will, he was presented by the Mexican teachers and school officials with a beautiful telechron clock.

Notable German Interpretation

At a recent District conference in London, the present Governor of the 73rd District, Doctor Wm. Cuno, of Hamburg, made an unusually interesting contribution, saying:

"No country can exist and flourish separately from other countries. A poor neighbor is a disadvantage in nations as among individuals. The reconstruction of real personal business relations is the big problem with which we are confronted. Those serve their own country best who do their best to reconstruct personal relations in international business and international friendship. No man can do it by his own efforts and influences; he needs the help of as many partners as possible, ready to sacrifice their own personality for individuals and for nations, doing their best to bring about an understanding for international peace."

It is interesting that Rotary ideals were first introduced to Governor Wm. Cuno by Rotarians of Auckland, New Zealand.

Vocational Service

SOMETHING unusual in the way of ideas for vocational service programs has been promoted by the Rotary club of Lockport, New York. A résumé of this idea is given here for the benefit of all Rotary clubs.

Group Plan Explained

VOCATIONAL SERVICE is the service a man gives in his business, trade or profession.

Vocational service is the fundamental Rotary activity but it has been so far the least interesting to the average Rotarian and the most neglected as a topic

for study and reflection. In club and community service, the results are tangible and usually immediate. We can see a crippled child improve in health, a Boy Scout camp operate, or a luncheon committee perform, but to get sense of the dignity of one's own vocation, to learn its drift towards success or destruction and to train one's self to capacity to cope with its possibilities and dangers, is not spectacular and it is not easy. It is especially difficult for one left to himself to get a vocational education. It needs the interest and incentive that comes from association with others

confronted with similar problems. Rotary is not the place to acquire vocational education but it can and should supply the INCENTIVE that comes through contact with friends who are supposed to be leaders in the community in their particular vocations.

In attacking vocational problems, a Rotarian has certain ethical standards that he must apply and he constantly has in mind a high ideal of service. That is where "Vocational Service" in our Rotary clubs has its place in any scheme of vocational education.

How then can members of a Rotary

club carry out the primary activity of Rotary—an activity that is entirely educational? To introduce much of it into the noon luncheon period would destroy the value of the luncheon and constitute a dangerous experiment. *It can be best and most effectively undertaken as committee work if the entire membership becomes engaged in it.* The study of vocational problems by small groups with similar vocational interest can be conducted with greater interest and profit than by the club as a whole. Topics that interest one group would be foreign to other groups.

It is with the idea of providing vocational incentive that the following "Vocational Service" Plan is suggested.

Vocational Service Plan

It is proposed to divide the membership into four vocational "Sections" viz.:

- I. Merchandising and Trades
- II. Manufacturers
- III. Professions
- IV. Public Service

Under Merchandising and Trades there would be four subdivisions, viz.:

- a. Retail merchants
- b. Wholesalers and distributors
- c. Trades and service
- d. Insurance and securities

Under Manufacturers there would be three subdivisions, viz.:

- a. Machinery and equipment
- b. Continuous process and Textiles
- c. Other Manufacturers

Under Professions there would be four subdivisions, viz.:

- a. Law—Banking
- b. Medicine—Dentistry
- c. Education—Religion
- d. Other professions

Public Service would not be subdivided but would represent Power, Telephone, Telegraph and Newspaper interest.

Each of the four main sections would have a chairman and each subdivision or group would also have a chairman to be known as the "Group Chief."

These groupings are only approximately correct but they are intended to bring together men who have similar vocational problems and interests, and it is well to keep each group small enough to avoid formality in discussion without leading to confusion.

Objects of Group Activity

1. To encourage members to join their trade association, to coöperate with them, and to approve the adoption of practical codes of ethics in line with Rotary principles.
2. To encourage coöperation with governmental vocational agencies.
3. To encourage the use of research facilities.
4. To encourage regular and systematic reading of trade papers and magazines, and the published documents



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of the various agencies as well as governmental reports.

5. To encourage discussion and exchange of ideas on vocational subjects.

Method of Group Activity

1. The group meetings should be informal and social, in line with the original idea and practice of Paul Harris and his companions. With only a few members to a group, meetings can be arranged by the group "Chief" at irregular intervals at the convenience of the members.

2. At the group meetings, members may—

- a. Call attention to any recent vocational happening or development that may have impressed them.
- b. Refer to any printed item they may have come across in their reading and that they may think will interest others in the group.
- c. Bring to the meeting any clipping, pamphlet or periodical that they think the others might wish to see.
- d. Read aloud some worthwhile printed article of unusual interest or calculated to invite discussion.
- e. Present vocational methods or short cuts that may have been adopted or developed by the different members.
- f. Study and discuss topics assigned by Rotary International for special attention. This year there are four such subjects, viz.:—International Trade Relations, Buying and Selling Relations, Employment Relations and Competitor Relations.

Duties of Sectional Chairmen

The VOCATIONAL COMMITTEE consists of four (4) men who are chairmen of the Vocational Service Sections, viz:—merchandising, manufacturing, professional and public service. Each of these chairmen is responsible for the functioning of the groups in his section, each group being under the direction of a "chief". The four "chiefs" constitute the SECTION COMMITTEE.

There are two objectives for Group Activity. The first objective is to provide a group program that will benefit and educate the members vocationally. The second objective is to develop material for the vocational service program at the regular club meetings.

The first objective is the essential one since it is from the group meeting that the members must derive their vocational education and the incentive that goes to make them masters of their own vocational affairs.

A "Sectional" Chairman should attend as many group meetings in his section as possible, especially at the time the group programs are in the experimental stage.

The group program should be carefully planned in the Section Committee and every effort made to create interest.

The "Sectional" Chairman should see to the collection of club program material from proceedings of the several group meetings.

Duties of Group Chiefs

The Group "Chief" is the one important cog in the vocational program

wheel. Before the meeting he must have a very definite program carefully worked out, but anything like a formal cut and dried program should be kept out of sight at the meeting. An informal social time should be made to carry the real business to a focus. Unless the members feel that something is being accomplished they will not give up an evening that might be better employed elsewhere. But Paul Harris made the group meeting a success and its possibilities for Rotary, if neglected because outgrown, still exist.

Community Service

Boston, Massachusetts

THE Rotary club of Boston, Mass. reports that the student loan fund committee authorized loans recently totaling \$2,015 to a number of older boys, and \$1,150 to the families of several younger boys who would be obliged to give up their schooling and go to work, were it not for this assistance.

Palmerston North, New Zealand

The community service committee of the Rotary club of Palmerston North, is supplying funds to the various welfare organizations in the city, for distribution to the needy.

Dormont, Pennsylvania

The Rotary club of Dormont, Pa., has taken the initial steps necessary for the establishment of a clinic in Dormont, where crippled children will be given medical attention. The club proposed to make a complete survey of the district, in order to ascertain the number of cripples requiring assistance. The clinic is expected to become a reality in the very near future.

Birkenhead, England

Assisting jobless men to secure employment is part of the community service program of the Rotary club of Birkenhead, England. Particular attention has been directed to employment for disabled ex-service men.

Cannes, France

The Rotary club of Cannes, France, has established a vacation colony on a near-by island where all the area desired is available. The club has invited the Rotary club of Paris to make use of the island by sending Parisian children there to enjoy vacations.

Fort Worth, Texas

A "back-to-school" campaign is usually considered a part of boys' work, but such cannot be the case if the campaign includes girls and adult citizens also, such as the recent campaign conducted by the Rotary club of Fort Worth, Texas.

The boys work committee of the club desired to interest every boy and girl in Fort Worth and Tarrant County in

making every possible effort to complete a high school education, and to emphasize the value to them of a college education. They believe that many students fail to complete their school work due to lack of interest and the proper realization of the advantages such education will provide, and of the handicaps to which they will be subjected in after life if they fail to make full use of the opportunities at hand.

Therefore, in order to arouse the entire population to the needs and the value of a higher education, the committee arranged an essay contest, the essays to point out the necessity for the youth of today securing a diploma from a high school, and the advantages to them of supplementing this with a college education.

The contestants were divided into two classes:

- A. Students of High Schools in Fort Worth and Tarrant County, either boys or girls between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one.
- B. Adult citizens of Fort Worth and Tarrant County, either men or women, above the age of twenty-one, who feel that their inability to complete their education has handicapped them in their life's work.

The contest awards were as follows:

STUDENTS

First Prize	\$100.00
Second Prize	50.00
Third Prize	25.00
Fourth Prize	15.00
Fifth Prize	10.00

ADULTS

First Prize	50.00
Second Prize	25.00
Third Prize	15.00
Fourth Prize	10.00

Two of the governing rules of the contest were:

1. Manuscript must not exceed 500 words.
2. Any contestant may secure information from any book of references but the assembling of this data and the work of composition must be done by the contestant without assistance from any other person.

Publicity to the campaign was given through the daily newspapers, placards in stores and public buildings, by slides used in "free movies" in public parks, and by announcements made by posters in some thirty churches in the city, as well as through the official publication of the club.

Valuable results were obtained from the contest and the campaign, among which can be mentioned the fact that the first prize of one hundred dollars for students was won by a girl, thus enabling her to enter college and continue her education.

Club Service

"Special Nights" a Feature

PRESIDENT George H. Davey of the Rotary Club of Twin Bridges, Montana, in a letter to the secretary of Rotary International, outlines an interesting plan which has been adopted by his club in connection with their program schedule. He writes in part as follows:

"During the past few weeks we have had 'special nights' of particular interest to members. Being in a sheep and wool section, we put on a 'Sheepmen's Night' and obtained the National Wool-grower's secretary as speaker. This was followed a week later with a 'Dairy-men's Night'. Next week we have a 'Mining Night'. We hope to follow this with other 'specials' such as: Education Night, Women's Club Night, Old Timers' Night and County Commissioners' Night, Public Health Night, etc., at which time we shall hope to obtain a speaker emphasizing the particular subject mentioned above. At each meeting some Rotary subject will also be discussed in addition to regular business."

A Three Minute "News Reel"

The Rotary club of Delavan, Wisconsin, includes in its regular weekly programs a feature which is proving exceedingly interesting to the members of that club. The feature referred to is known as the "News Reel". The plan consists of having a different member give a talk each week on current topics and the talk is scheduled to take from three to five minutes. In presenting items of interest to the members of the Delavan club the member selected may discuss local, state, national, or international news items.

A Good Idea

Frank B. Harris, President of the Rotary Club of Thomasville, Georgia, in a letter to the Secretary of Rotary International, refers to an interesting plan which has been adopted by the Thomasville Rotary Club. He said:

"I have adopted a plan this year of writing a bulletin of our Rotary Club each week and attaching thereto a pamphlet concerning Rotary, and I am starting at the beginning of the supply book, (Descriptive Catalogue) as issued by you.

"Since I started this plan I have asked questions here and there and by the renewed interest in Rotary and its work I am sure the men are reading these pamphlets fairly well, and I believe my efforts are being rewarded."

There are a number of pamphlets available at the office of the Secretary of Rotary International which contain valuable information concerning Rotary and its functions. Detailed information covering these pamphlets is printed in Descriptive Catalogue, pamphlet No. 19.

A Valuable Club Record

The Rotary Club of Chattanooga, Tennessee, has by maintaining a scrapbook of the activities of the club, compiled a record of the club during its existence, which is of inestimable value. The plan adopted by the Chattanooga Club, briefly stated, is as follows:

When the Rotary Club of Chattanooga was organized in January, 1914, its newspaper member was appointed chairman of the Publicity Committee. As no reporter was present at the initial meeting and no one was assigned to cover the meetings for the first year, the duty of furnishing his newspaper with the stories of the meetings fell upon the chairman, with the result that the organization meeting and the regular meetings thereafter were covered in detail.

The chairman of publicity, realizing that he would be required to make a report of the activities of his committee, had the foresight to clip the stories and paste them in a scrapbook. As a result of this start during the early days, the scrapbooks have grown to seven volumes, the contents being made up of stories carried in the two local newspapers regarding the club and its many activities throughout a period of fifteen years. Clippings were filed in sequence according to dates of meetings, the heading indicating publication and the date of appearance of the story in the paper.

The several scrapbooks have become a record of the club. Nothing has been omitted. The books carry editorials from the newspapers, accounts of the district conferences, programs and meetings, photographs of officers and members, and in fact every reference that has been carried during the fifteen years of the club's existence.

An interesting feature of these permanent records is the fact that although the first chairman of publicity ceased to serve as chairman after the first two or three years, he did not turn the scrapbooks over to succeeding chairmen, but with the assistance of his secretary has maintained the scrapbook records in his own office. He established a rule that under no circumstances would a member of the club desiring to examine the records or to gather certain information therefrom be permitted to carry them from the office. They have been kept under lock and key, subject to inspection at any and all times. It is nothing unusual for an officer or chairman of a committee to desire certain information in reference to activities of the past years and the scrapbook records furnish the information as the two newspapers of the city, recognizing that the Rotary club meetings are always a source of news, have for more

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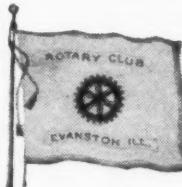
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than ten years assigned reporters to cover the meetings.

The chairman of publicity for the first year of the club's existence and who is responsible for the scrapbooks is Walter C. Johnson, vice-president and general manager of *The Chattanooga News*. He has not only served as chairman of practically every important standing committee of the club but served as the club's president during the year 1925-26. He takes no credit for the scrapbook records, giving it all to his secretary, Mrs. V. H. Fawkes, who has been with him throughout all the years and has manifested as much interest in keeping the records as if she had been the permanent chairman of the committee.

While Rotarian Johnson recognizes that the books are the property of the club, he has suggested that they be placed on file in the public library and that they not only be accessible to those desiring to make use of them, but future generations will find them as interesting reading as they have proven to be to present members of the club.

Fireside Meetings

At the Convention of Rotary International in Dallas this year, Rotarian C. E. Buchner of Tulsa, Oklahoma, outlined in detail the plan undertaken by the Tulsa Rotary Club for the purpose of developing within the club a sound conception of Rotary. Another purpose was to increase acquaintanceship and fellowship within the club.

The plan of organizing these fireside meetings is, briefly, as follows: The entire club membership was divided into groups of fifteen to eighteen each. The city was divided into a number of areas, and the group of one particular area met each week in the home of one of the members of the club residing in this area. Each group elected a chairman and a secretary.

A "faculty," composed of members of the club who have had experience in teaching or lecturing, was selected and this "faculty" outlined the programs and subjects for discussion at each one of the meetings. The program for a certain evening was determined, and this program was carried out in the meeting of each one of the various groups. A different instructor and leader was assigned to each group each session—no instructor had the same group twice.

We suggest that Rotarians and Rotary clubs interested in this plan of informing all members, providing opportunity for discussion of Rotary subjects and encouraging fellowship and understanding, read the account of the fireside meetings of the Tulsa, Oklahoma, Rotary Club as included in the Proceedings of the Dallas Convention.



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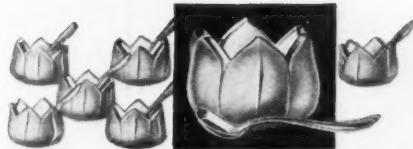
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Pete's Fund for Crippled Children

FOR some minutes I have been earnestly studying the picture of a dog. For the life of me I can't tell what breed this dog "Pete" belongs to and everyone who sees the picture agrees that Pete is "just dog."

All right—let's admit that this shaggy brown-yellow specimen with the friendly, alert eyes is "just dog." Now, listen to his story—but wait—if you have a penny you can see him in action.

Pete likes pennies, he collects them. No other coins seem to win his canine attention. Silver dimes—just about the same size—win no response. But the ten pennies which each dime represents get action. Change the dime and stack the pennies, mixing in a few five-cent pieces. Pete shoves over the pyramid and gathers the pennies in his mouth, leaving the five-cent pieces untouched. Fling a loose penny in the air. There is a whirl, a scuffle, Pete has it in his mouth!

Pete is more than just a collector. He has an important mission. Probably no one has ever explained to him that be-

cause he collects pennies there is more money to heal little crippled children—to fix it so that they too can run—and catch pennies. Yet vaguely Pete seems to realize his own importance. In a little more than two years Pete has rounded up 6400 pennies—all duly deposited in the bank and later turned over to the Rotary Club at Chicago Heights, Illinois.

Pete's owner, Rotarian Theodore Williams moved to Chicago Heights from Bryan, Ohio. In the lobby of the Thomas Hotel, which Rotarian Williams owns and manages is the small bank labelled "Pete's Fund for Crippled Children." Every penny that Pete can coax from the travelling public goes there, and when the little bank is full another deposit is made.

A series of barks—a swift flourish of his tail, and Pete is after more money. He may not realize just what he is doing—but it gets done. After all a lot of kindness is done more or less unconsciously, and Pete is "just a dog."

—ARTHUR MELVILLE



Pete—the Dog with a Liking for Pennies

Boys' Corner

Does a Student Loan Pay?

HERE is a tremendous amount of satisfaction in watching a plant blossom forth into a thing of beauty. It makes one realize more fully the law of cause and effect. That thought is especially true if one has helped plant the seed, and care for its growth.

Milwaukee Rotarians must have experienced that feeling when they learned that one of their "Student Loan Fund" boys at the Chicago Conservatory of Music, was selected out of five hundred aspirants to play with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra at Chicago. That boy's success will radiate into the life of every Rotarian who played a part in his musical education. The question is asked by the editor of the Milwaukee bulletin: "Does it pay?"

CHADRON, NEBRASKA—A very fine photograph showing the members of a special agricultural committee, together with the members of the Chadron (Nebraska) Rotary Club's 4-H pig club, was received at the headquarters office recently, through the courtesy of President E. D. Crites.

The occasion for the photograph, was the presentation to the 4-H Club of a number of purebred registered gilts.

President Crites says in part: "Our agricultural committee feels that the pig club is a great success, and a valuable means of increasing goodwill on the part of the farmers toward the people who live in the city."

Sign Pledges

The Boys' Work Committee of the Wichita Falls (Texas) Rotary Club has organized a club of 75 boys of the type not usually reached by the usual boys' organizations. The boys are pledged not to smoke or use profane language. They are supposed to save some money each week and attend church or Sunday School at least once each week.

Rotary Night School

The Rotary Club of Wilmington, N. C., sponsored a night school for fatherless boys, who, having to work in order to help support their families, were not able to continue their regular school studies. It is the intention of the Rotary club to interest the board of education to the extent that they will take the project over, but until that time, the club will continue to maintain the school.

Vocational Help

A "Leisure Time School" for boys of the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades is

being organized by the Rotary Club of Florence, Italy.

The boys of the elementary school, at the end of their obligatory training period, will be well fitted according to their individual, mental, and physical capacities, to enter the occupations for which they have shown inclination and special ability.

Through the assistance of this institution, during the hours that the boys would ordinarily be unoccupied, they will be together in a school under the leadership of competent teachers. These teachers will develop the individual inclinations of the boys and counsel them in a course of trades or professions.

Civic Club Ball League

Occupying a prominent position in the year's activities of the Atlantic City Rotary Club is the organizing of a "Boys' Civic Club Basket Ball League," representing Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Civitans, Exchange, and the Chamber of Commerce. Each service club supplied the necessary uniforms and trophies.

Reform Schools

The members of the Leyton (England) Rotary Club, are engaged in a very extensive program on behalf of the boys in the training and reform schools.

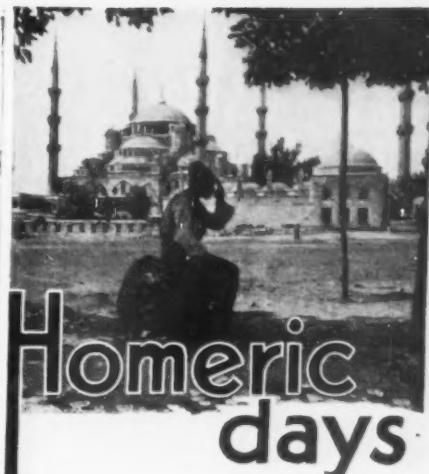
"The schools are governmental institutions used by the police courts for dealing with neglected or delinquent boys. Most of the boys have been convicted of some punishable offense.

"The school teaches the boys discipline, aims at remoulding their characters, and teaches them how to earn an honest living by means of a trade.

"Ninety-five percent of the boys prove the worth of the school, but it is uphill work, for the daily discouragement is enough to break the heart of a lion. What the authorities cannot do is to develop the spirit of brotherhood and love for one's fellowmen, which after all, is the basis of good living, and that part of this wonderful work which fits in with the ideals of Rotary.

"The Rotarians of the Leyton Club help by visiting the school, playing games with the boys, giving an occasional concert, and thus applying the big-brother idea to the boys. The boys cannot help feeling the personal interest of the individual Rotarian.

"When a boy finishes his training period in the school, the Rotarians again help by securing a position for him."



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The Women of Rotary

What are women doing to promote world peace?

By HELENA WEATHERBY



Photo: Moffatt, Chicago

JANE ADDAMS, SOCIAL WELFARE WORKER

WHEN I try to find out just what women think about war I get the impression that they think it is a colossal absurdity. At least that is the way they feel about it in peace time. And then I recall the late war: the pride of mothers, sisters, and wives, the amazing presumption of the flappers who refused to have anything to do with "slackers."

I try to imagine a war between women, women enduring the hardships of trench life, women dropping bombs on sleeping cities, court-martialing one another for demurring against the decision of one who sits high and dry behind the lines that she shall take the ultimate risk. I know there have been women's battalions and that individual women have managed to play a man's part in war. We think of these as freak cases. Although our agitation for "equal rights" reached its highest point during the World War, I do not recall any inclination to include the privilege of sharing a man's lot in wartime. Women of the Red Cross, the Salvation army, and other such organizations endured racking fatigue and ran great risks yet who will maintain that their sacrifice can be compared. The feminine propaganda against slackers and the

high pride of mothers and sisters in men who offered their lives for a vague patriotic ideal indicates that women can be carried away by the war hysteria; does their failure to feel an obligation to share and share alike in the business of war indicate that they can only be carried so far?

In placing blame for the war we do not count the masses, always helpless in the maze of traditions, the laws of their country, and clever propaganda. We arraign the leaders of men. Leaders of men started the war and ended it. So we need to find out what the leaders among women were doing about the war. And it is striking indeed to realize that the first attempt to organize a comprehensive movement to settle the World War by intelligence rather than by arms was a women's movement.

It was back in 1915, a year after the upheaval started, that women from England, Germany, Belgium, and Holland (enemy and neutral countries both) called on their sisters in twelve countries to meet with them at The Hague to discuss ways and means of ending the war. Jane Addams, who with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt had organized the Women's Peace Party in the United States, acted as chairman.

The disinterestedness and sanity of this movement cannot be questioned. Popular feeling was all against this group; it was thought that they were "making fools" of themselves. The prospect of returning to their respective countries was not pleasant. Some of them faced imprisonment. But the plan these women formulated under such trying circumstances was a strong, clearcut one that bore a remarkable resemblance to the fourteen points later proposed by President Wilson. It involved the idea of arbitration and that of a permanent international court of justice. This plan was presented to the warring nations in the form of a petition by Miss Addams, who presented it in person.

Women's Part in the League

THE part played by women in the present League of Nations as conceived by President Wilson has come through their own efforts. It was not in the original conception that women would take part but a committee of women urged the idea upon Mr. Wilson, with the result that Article 7 of the Covenant of the League reads as follows: "All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women."

To get an idea of how much power women have in League affairs, I am quoting the plan of the League as given in the March issue of *THE ROTARIAN*:

"1. The Assembly, which is the supreme authority of the League and which is made up of three delegates from each of the fifty-six nations.

"2. The Council, which is the executive body of the League. The six great powers are permanent members, while the Assembly elects nine non-permanent members from the small nations every year.

"3. The Secretariat, which carries out the routine work as outlined by the Assembly and the Council.

"4. The International Labor Office.

"5. The World Court, which sits at The Hague."

Now there are no women members of the Council. They are not likely to be before they have been granted, or shall we say until they have attained, high positions in the diplomatic corps and foreign offices of their governments. In 1920 there were three women foreign delegates; in 1928 there were ten. They have served on all committees but one—the subcommittee on disarmament, although their demand to be appointed to this becomes more and more insistent. To date they have been largely confined to problems of human welfare and those concerning women and children. And this relegation is not without logic. Women have almost equal numbers in

Soon Comes Winter Are You Physically Fit to Face It?

Bitter cold—raw winds—penetrating dampness—causing bodily discomfort—leaving in their wake the common ailments of the winter season. Those physically below par are extremely susceptible.

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the Secretariat, which carries out decisions of the Council and Assembly, but the positions they hold are of less importance. It is said that the progress toward greater power in the League has been hard won; that masculine members have not concealed their resentment. We cannot at the present time say with finality whether or not the cause of those men is just in attempting to bar women from equal power. That women were able to arrive at the idea of such a League independently has possibly some bearing on the argument, but it can't be logically maintained that this is proof that they are as capable as men in carrying out the idea. Time alone will prove that and since men are reasoning creatures too, it is pretty certain that we shall in the long run find our rightful place in the political scheme.

But women have their own independent league, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. It may very well be that our opportunity to prove ourselves capable in all departments of the peace program lies here. It takes a good running start to read through the aim of this movement: "To unite the women in all countries who are opposed to every kind of war, exploitation, and oppression, and who work for universal disarmament and for the solution of conflicts by the recognition of human solidarity, by conciliation and arbitration, by world co-operation, and by the establishment of social, political, and economic justice for all, without distinction of sex, race, class, or creed." This League met for the first time in 1926 in Dublin and met again this summer in Prague.

A Lesson in Co-operation

EIGHTEEN countries, all of which suffered acutely from the war, send one hundred fifty delegates to sit in on this League. Jane Addams is chairman. This group of women has learned to work together to splendid effect. You can imagine the type of women found here, her strong-mindedness and the intense purpose that possesses her, and the difficulties that would naturally arise. That these women have managed to work together with results satisfactory to all is due in large part to the genius of Miss Addams. She seems able herself to maintain an absolute neutrality and her method is not to let the majority rule, leaving the rest disappointed, but whenever possible to find ground on which all can agree.

To date the Women's International League has taken a stand for arbitration, disarmament, and for the development of a system of international law, and against militarism in all its aspects. The intention is to make their influence

felt in all the ways possible to women: in child training, in their contacts with individual men, and wherever they are in a position to bring pressure to bear on their respective governments.

This is what the leaders of women think about war and what they are doing about war. Their place in the peace program parallels their activities in other fields only recently opened to them. That is to say they are first given

a say in matters closest to their traditional interests and from this vantage point they are doing their best to fit themselves into a place of influence where their interests lie today. Women do not feel that there is any limit to these interests and are anxious to have an opportunity to prove that they are equal to their presumptions. Who doubts that this opportunity will inevitably come?

The Rights of Nations

(Continued from page 24)

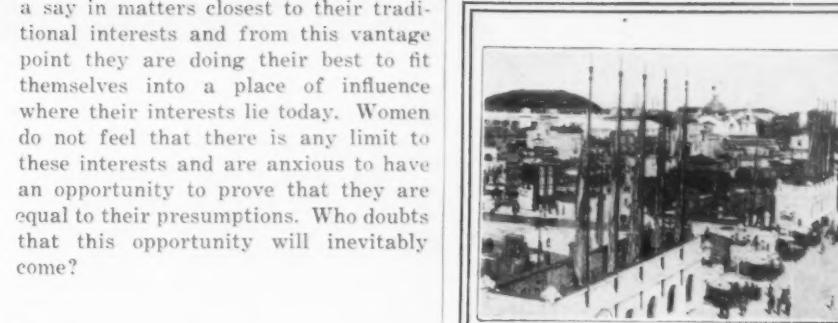
Only such restraints should exist as conform to principles of justice and fair play, expressed in international law.

When Karl Marx announced the theory that historical movements are determined by economic conditions he started a profound revolution in the treatment of history. His theory has been widely accepted and today many historians hold that practically every major historical event can be explained by a knowledge of the economic factors involved.

Marx's doctrine has been carried too far. "Man does not live by bread alone," and many of his actions, both individual and social, cannot be explained by economic influences. If Lincoln and Napoleon had changed places, the history of both hemispheres might be greatly different. The spirits of men vary in some degree independently of economic factors.

For many years normal young Americans of good intelligence have gone through the Government military school at West Point. With comparatively few exceptions these men have become convinced that war is a normal human institution that cannot be dislodged, and that must be taken for granted and prepared for. Similarly a large number of normal young Americans have gone through Swarthmore College. To a large degree they have come to believe that war is an outgrown institution, which can be eliminated, and that preparation to eliminate it is more important than preparation to pursue it. Education very largely determines whether war shall survive.

Economic conditions play a part in determining war or peace, but not the entire rôle, and they are now less important than mental states. War is coming to be an economic loss to victors, vanquished, and neutrals, and can be perpetuated only by morbid or cynical states of mind induced in the various peoples. Whoever determines the state of mind of the world likewise determines war or peace.



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Rotary Club Activities

(In addition to those printed on pages 41, 42)

Establishes \$500 Student Loan Fund

MORGANTOWN, WEST VA.—At the suggestion of Rotarian H. E. Stone, dean of men at West Virginia University, the local club unanimously voted to create an emergency revolving student loan fund. The average loan is expected to be in the neighborhood of \$75, and Dean Stone will in all likelihood approve loans before they are made.

Diagram Aids President Marshal His Forces

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—When President Andrew McKenzie has some administrative problem to solve he consults a blue print of the club organization which shows in detail all committees and their chairmen. The diagram, 18x36, follows the Aims and Objects plan, and shows the relation of each committee to its parent source. A branch of the Fellowship and Rotary Education Committees, as shown by the diagram, are the Fireside Fellowship groups, and the principal branch of the International Service Committee are the International Correspondents, four of whom are assigned for Mexico, as San Antonio is located close to the Mexican border. Altogether the club has sixty-two correspondents active in developing international acquaintance.

Scrub Bull Convicted At Rotary Trial

PURCELL, OKLA.—The death knell of the scrub bull was sounded at a trial sponsored by Purcell Rotarians in the first of a series of Rural-Urban meetings inaugurated by the club. It was only after a "hard fought legal battle" that the scrub bull was convicted, as attorneys for and against him marshalled their facts for the benefit of the judge and the large gathering of farmers and dairymen. The trial afforded much fun and humor, but the general worthlessness of low grade stock was thoroughly exploited, and the wisdom of owning high grade, registered bulls clearly brought out. Purcell Rotarians are giving their "trial" in many communities, developing acquaintances and at the same time they are showing in dramatic form the advantage of registered stock.

Many Demands Made Upon Club Treasury

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND—With many unexpected calls upon members for contributions to funds to alleviate distress among the unemployed and earthquake sufferers, officials of the local club anticipated some difficulty in rais-

ing a fund to send a representative to the Pan-Pacific Union Conference at Tokyo in November. However, in less than five weeks time the fund was oversubscribed, more than \$1,000 being raised. Officers and members are all enthusiastic over the success of the campaign, as they consider the representation a definite bit of Sixth Object work.

International Secretary Speaks At Inter-City Meeting

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Chesley R. Perry, Secretary of Rotary International was the principal speaker at the annual inter-city meeting held under the auspices of the local Rotary club. Seven hundred Rotarians, their wives, and daughters were present to enjoy a good time get-together on the beautiful campus of Ward-Belmont college. Secretary Perry in his talk, told how Rotary was spreading in Asia, Africa and South America, and said "Rotarian philosophy is as simple as the golden rule and the organization of the club as simple as the ceremonies of a group of men gathered around a dinner table."

School Survey Reveals Need of Vocational Training

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Boys' Work Committee of the local Rotary club recently completed an exhaustive survey of the local school situation, which revealed that fewer than 10% of those beginning grammar school graduated from high school. The survey revealed an imperative need for greater vocational educational facilities, as the city proved to be 80% industrialized yet all the schools featured academic courses. Members of the committee called on many boys who had discontinued high school to learn why they had dropped out, and to induce them to return. These visits showed that 75% of the boys left school for two reasons: because they had to work to earn money, and because they were not interested in their class work. From all the facts gained at first hand in studying the entire situation the Committee recommended that the Rotary club get behind a school program broad enough to appeal to a larger percentage of the youth of Chattanooga, and that the club sell its own membership on the value of part-time work for boys during the period of their education. A distinguishing feature of the report was the comment of the chairman, who is at the head of a private business school. In discussing the trend toward vocational training in public schools, "Not only will trade and vocational schools be rapidly extended," he said, "but business courses will be

given so extensively in high schools and colleges that schools such as mine will be put out of business." His remark was convincing evidence of the detached and impartial nature of the survey, and proved that only a wholesome desire for civic betterment governed the survey.

*Toronto and Vienna Clubs
Exchange Flags*

TORONTO, ONT., CANADA—A short time ago the local Rotary club sent a beautiful Canadian flag to the Vienna club, which was presented to the club in a fitting ceremony by Dr. Otto Bohler, first vice-president of Rotary International. Vienna Rotarians resolved at once to return the courtesy by presenting the flag of Austria to the Toronto club as an expression of their appreciation.

*Fund Aids Students to
Attend School Overseas*

SHANGHAI, CHINA—For eight years the Rotary club here has maintained a scholarship valued at \$500 to assist students of the Shanghai-American School to attend college in the United States. In the eight years nine scholarships were awarded, as one year the Scholarship Committee found it impossible to discriminate between two final candidates for the award, so an extra scholarship of \$500 was established for that year. Recently the club decided to abandon the scholarship, and devote the funds to ameliorate distress in the community, but several members felt the scholarships should not be allowed to lapse, and thus it will be continued by private subscription during the coming year.

*Prime Minister and Cabinet
Attend Rotary Meeting*

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND—Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and his entire cabinet were guests of the Rotary club at a recent luncheon. The president of the club in a brief address of welcome stressed the non-political nature of Rotary, and Sir Joseph responding mentioned the good work of Rotary in both local and international affairs.

*Club Begins Survey
Of Crippled Children*

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA—No accurate record exists in this community on the number of its crippled children, as no census has ever been taken or a survey made. The Rotary club decided to remedy this situation by making a thorough survey in cooperation with the British Medical Association and the Sydney Board of Health. To accomplish this, every one of the club's two hundred members are employed in combing the city for interviews with parents or relatives of crippled children. As an aid to the members, advertisements were

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placed in the newspapers, accompanied by forms for parents or neighbors to fill out and send to the club. The leads gained in this way are expected to result in information on other crippled children, as the families usually know of other children similarly afflicted.

*Governor-General Inspires
Manila Rotarians*

MANILA, P. I.—Governor-General Dwight F. Davis as guest of honor at a recent Ladies' Day luncheon took as the principal theme of his speech the advantages to be derived from the development of tourist trade, and suggested that Rotary adopt the idea for one of its activities. The suggestion produced immediate results, as shortly after, an association under Rotary leadership was formed, and a campaign planned to interest business concerns in the development of this lucrative trade.

*Presents Memorial Tree
To People of Mexico*

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—When Rotarian E. T. M. Carr of the local club attended

the recent convention of the American Association of Railroad Superintendents he took with him a young pine tree taken from the spot in New Jersey where the Mexican Good-Will flyer, Captain Emilio Carranza lost his life. The tree was presented to the Mexican people as a memorial from the people of the United States in a ceremony attended by many high government officials. In accepting the gift, Dr. Jose Casaurans, Governor of the Central Department of Mexico, and personal representative of President Portes Gil, said, "the tree symbolized a further growth of the good-will between our respective countries," while a representative of the Mexican Upper house of Congress, remarked to Rotarian Carr, "You have started a revolution," then smilingly added, "I mean a revolution of good-will." After a personal interview with President Portes Gil, Rotarian Carr attended a meeting of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce in honor of the new Mexican Consul to New York where he was asked to tell the story of the "Good-Will Tree."

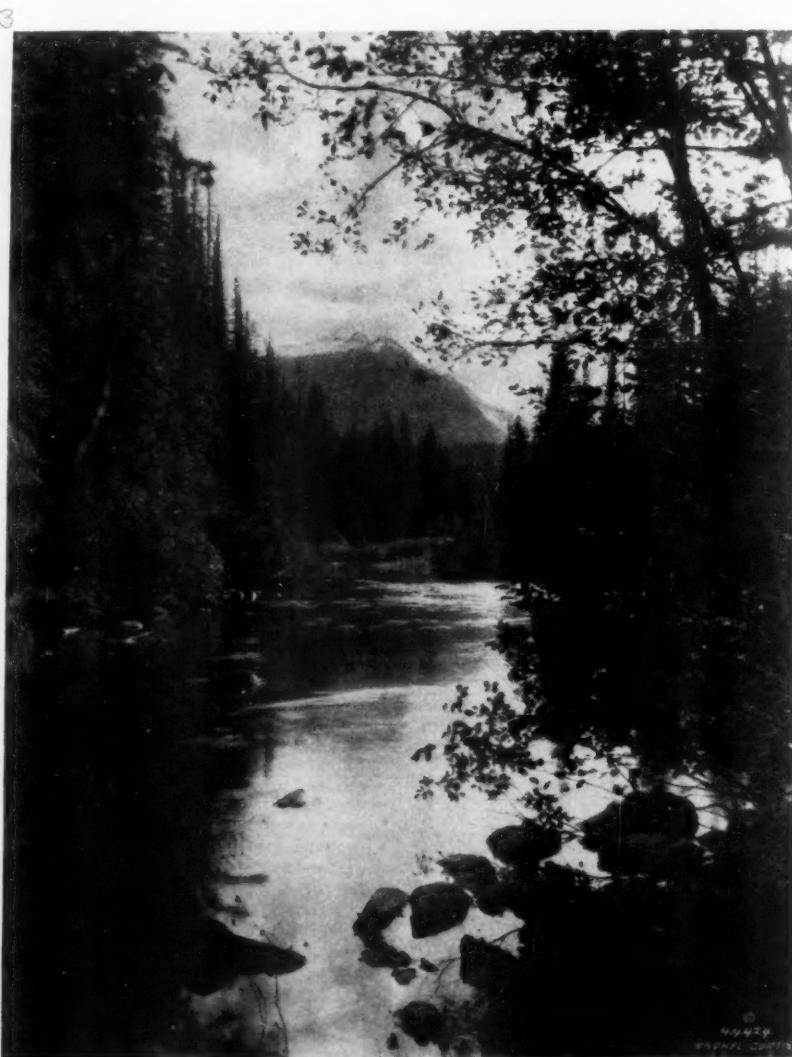


Photo: Courtesy of Northern Pacific Railroad

Glacier Creek in Glacier Lake Valley, North of Missoula, Montana

*Annual Get-Acquainted Contest
Creates Great Interest*

ATHENS, GA.—Every year the local club conducts a contest to help members get better acquainted with one another. This year the Rotary Anns are also holding a contest to see who can best explain "Why Rotary Went International." Prizes in both contests will be awarded on Ladies' Night, so plenty of excitement is assured for all. The men's contest this year is to guess the names of members from the information given, which may be a play on words, part of a name, or something concerning the business or personal habits of the member as "The first five letters in his surname made Atlantic city famous"; "The first three letters in his surname gives one a shock," or an easy one for the cartoon readers, "What Jeff says to Mutt."

*Recall Good Times
Of Fifty Years Ago*

BRISTOL, CONN.—One hundred and twenty-nine of Bristol's "old folks" were given a party by local Rotarians, where the social events, songs and incidents of fifty and more years ago were recalled and enjoyed. Invitations were sent to residents over seventy-five years old, and all who were able accepted. Many of the guests were over eighty years of age, while two registered as ninety. The party was such a success that the Rotary club was asked to make the affair an annual event.

*District Governor Opens
"The Gold Book"*

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Vernon Hodges, district governor of the 30th district, has completed plans to publish monthly a "Gold Book" which will contain the names of those Rotarians who have 100 per-cent attendance, or who have missed but one meeting during the month. The names will continue to be published as long as the attendance record is maintained, and the governor believes this "roll of honor" will help to stimulate attendance greatly in his district.

*Students Exchange Letters
With Those in Other Lands*

HOUSTON, TEXAS—The Committee on International Relations of the local club have organized a group of Spanish students of the local high schools to correspond with students in Colombia, Chile and Guatemala. After the correspondence is well under way, the students will write essays on "International Good-Will," which are to be judged by club members. Recently the students attended a meeting of the Rotary club, and the youngsters attracted the favorable attention of the club members.

*13 Cases Considered
By Loan Committee*

BOSTON, MASS.—The Boys' Work Committee of the local club authorized loans totalling \$2,015 to a number of older boys, and contributed \$1,150 to families of several younger boys, who would have been obliged to give up schooling and go to work, were it not for this assistance.

*Boys Band Plays
For Eagle Scouts*

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Boys Band of the Kansas City Rotary Club made one of its first appearances of the season at the ceremonial presentation of Eagle Scout honors to eighteen Kansas City Boy Scouts. The band is a very popular organization in and about the city, and its engagements are always booked far ahead.

*Follow-up Work
On Children's Clinic*

ALPENA, MICH.—Vigorous follow-up work by members clinched the good work done at the fifth children's clinic held by the club early in the summer when 140 cases were examined, of which 100 were from Alpena county. Nineteen of the hundred cases were designated as operative, and all but three of these cases have received the treatment recommended. Follow-up work on the brace cases succeeded in getting six of the children hospitalized, and the other two cases are scheduled for later dates. The post clinic work also brought several new cases to light, which were promptly taken care of by members of the club.

*Members Made Acquainted
With Club Committees*

DAYTON, OHIO—A plan recently put into effect by the local club keeps the members informed of the organization of the various committees. Each week members of a particular committee sit at the head table, and are introduced by the president. Members of the Aims and Objects Committee were the first to be introduced, and the idea proved an excellent means of bringing the men active in the club before the membership.

*Aid 23 Students
To Secure Work*

KINGSVILLE, TEXAS—Kingsville Rotarians, through their boys' work committee are aiding worthy students of the Texas College of Arts and Industries to supplement their allowances by working part time. So far the committee has secured positions for twenty-three students, and members of the committee intend to coöperate with students all during the school year in connecting the right student with the right job.

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Scouts Secure Ideas For Use of Club

LEXINGTON, MASS.—Each week two members of the local club attend meetings of nearby Rotary clubs for the purpose of securing new ideas and inspirations to augment the program resources of the club. The plan also establishes closer connection with the clubs visited, and gives added impetus to fellowship between members of various clubs in the district.

Club Becomes School To Master Vocational Ideals

CLINTON, Mo.—The local club has found what it considers to be an interesting way for presenting Vocational Service programs. The club constitutes itself a school, and has one of the members act as the schoolmaster. The program committee gathers questions relating to business ethics, and the club members discuss the questions, prompted by the stimulating presence of a hickory stick in the schoolmaster's hands.

Back-to-School Essay Contest

FORT WORTH, TEXAS—Believing that many of the students who drop out of school fail to realize the advantages of an education, the Boys' Work Committee of the Fort Worth club is conducting an Essay Contest to bring out the benefits of proper schooling. The contest is open both to students and adults. The essays of the students are expected to show reasons why the youth of today need a complete high-school education, and why a college course should supplement

high-school training. Adults in their essays are expected to show many ways in which they have been handicapped in their life's work by failure to complete their education. The first prize in the students' contest is \$100 and for adults \$50. The prize winners will be the guests of the Rotary club at a luncheon following the close of the contest.

Club Hears Talk on Leprosy

SHANGHAI, CHINA—Dr. Lee S. Hui-zenga, medical adviser to the American Mission told the local Rotary club that the dread disease of leprosy can now be cured in ninety-five per cent of the cases treated early, and in those cases treated before the disease has advanced too greatly, nearly eighty per cent can be cured. The members were amazed to learn that there are in China nearly two million people afflicted with the disease, but were gratified with the news that five members of the club were leaders in the movement to control and cure the scourge of leprosy.

\$1,400 in Samples Donated Club

PARKERSBURG, WEST VA.—In connection with a program dealing with the features of outdoor advertising many concerns provided samples of their products for distribution among members of the local Rotary club. The samples were all placed on display where they made an imposing exhibit, and among the items were foodstuffs such as cake weiners and ham; articles of clothing, included hats, hose and handkerchiefs,

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc.,

REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.
Of THE ROTARIAN, published monthly at Chicago,
Illinois, for November, 1929.

State of Illinois
County of Cook / ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Frank R. Jennings, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE ROTARIAN and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher: Rotary International, 211 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Acting Editor: Emerson Gause, 211 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Business Manager: Frank R. Jennings, 211 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given): Rotary International, an Illinois Corporation, not organized for pecuniary

profit; M. Eugene Newsom, Durham, N. C., President; Chesley R. Perry, Chicago, Ill., Secretary; Rufus F. Chapin, Chicago, Ill., Treasurer; No capital stock and no stockholders.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only).

(Signed) FRANK R. JENNINGS,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of September, 1929.

(Signed) R. C. HILKERT.
(My commission expires May, 1933.)

and there were bus tickets, cigarettes, automobile oil in gallon tins, besides many other items totaling in value almost \$1,400.

Award Cups to Best Boy and Girl Citizens

JACKSON, OHIO.—The local Rotary club is again sponsoring the citizenship awards in the Jackson High School, as it has been doing for some years. The boy and girl chosen as the best citizens among the seniors are awarded cups on commencement night.

"School Days" Revived for Rotarians

ORANGE, N. J.—A "little red school house" of Rotary was conducted by the Educational Committee of the Rotary clubs of Orange, and East, West, and South Orange, in which lectures were given by prominent educators on Rotary history, principles, ideals, and objects. Letters were read from the president of Rotary International, and the governor of the Thirty-sixth district. A large number of "students" added to their Rotary education, and strengthened their enthusiasm by reviewing their "A, B, C's" of Rotary to the tune of a "hickory stick."

Plan to Select Club Objective

BROCKVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA—Sometimes it is difficult for a Rotary club to choose a community service activity, and the Rotary club here has evolved a plan which has proved most effective. The Aims and Objects committee asks each member to bring a slip of paper to the meeting on which is written the objective he considers best. The member need not write his name on the slip, merely any projects that appeal to him. The committee then goes over all the suggestions, and submits those having the most merit to the club for action.

Fund Raised for Crippled-Children's Ward

WILKESBARRE, PENNSYLVANIA—The local Rotary club has raised a six-thousand dollar fund for a ward in The General Hospital dedicated to crippled children. The sum was raised by volunteer subscription, and there was enough left over to place a bronze marker at the doorway commemorating the club's service.

Loan Fund Helps Two Students

ARDMORE, PENN.—The student-loan fund of the local Rotary club is helping two students attend college. One of the boys is attending Duke University and the other Ursinus College. Members of the club are watching the progress of the boys with a great deal of interest, and take much pride in their accomplishments.

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MacDonald in Washington

(Continued from page 13)

sion between nations as such. It is a distinction, separating communities, some of which have advanced further than others, out of the naval and military era and into the commercial area. That is why Germany seems, as it were, to have changed sides. She is the same Germany. But before the war, she was armed; today she is disarmed; and that is now the acid test.

No one, acquainted with international affairs, can be unaware of the impression created by the economic influence of the English-speaking world. Proud and ancient peoples enquire whether they are to be Anglicized or Americanized against their will, and they seek for some method whereby they may withstand this penetration. Such sentiments should be respected, but two remarks perhaps may be permitted. First, the penetration is by no means on one side only. The influence of French thought, to say nothing of French fashions, has been enormous in the United

States. So with German scholarship, philosophy and music. So also with Italian art, Russian drama, Indian mysticism, and Japanese design. Every country in the world is influencing every other country. Secondly, it is useless to resist penetration of this kind by means of armaments. It is like fighting poison gas with bayonets. The only way to combat economic power is to equal it, and if the Old World is to become the economic equal of the New World she must rid herself of the military burden from which the New World is free. Many European leaders agree on this point; others do not.

But it was to promote this liberation of mankind that President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald met at Washington. To suppose that they have been aiming at an Anglo-Saxon domination over the rest of the world is to mistake their entire philosophy. What they want is not domination, but its opposite—that is, equilibrium.

The Third Pacific Conference

(Continued from page 30)

outlines of the indented shores of a harbor of innumerable bays and coves. The city is practically built all round the Harbor with 183 miles of foreshores; yet so deep is the water that there are more than 1,000 acres where the largest ships of the world might float at anchor. Over 8,000 ships with a tonnage of 16,000,000 enter each year.

The greatest of Japanese landscape artists in one of his color wood-cuts endeavors to depict the rapidly changing glories of a mountain so beautiful in its lights and shadows that the artist has time and again thrown down his brush in despair. Hiroshige names it, in his delightful Japanese quaintness "The Throwing-away-Brush-Peak." So Sydney Harbor is the subject for artists, but all despair in their attempts to do justice to its glorious beauty, its ever-changing colors and lights, its heavenly blue, its pink reflections of the setting sun, its shimmering grey in the evening mist. To see Sydney Harbor is alone worth a journey half way across the world.

Australia has much of interest to visitors. Its fauna and flora are strangely different from the animals and plants of other lands.

Strange marsupials hop through the forests of eucalypts taller than the sequoias of North America. The platypus with webbed feet, duck bill, lays eggs, suckles its young and swims in the rivers—a bird-like, fish-like, amphibian

mammal. Surely it is well named *ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. The ceratodus breathes through its gills when the creeks are full and through a lung when drought leaves the water holes a mere bed of mud.

Even the birds are different from those of other lands and are in great variety and number from the wingless emu almost as large as an ostrich to the tiniest of blue wrens. The lyre-bird is one of the best of ornithological mimics, imitating the notes of other birds and the sound of the woodman's axe. Flocks of pink and white cockatoos and scarlet and green parrots cover the tree tops; and the note of the bell-bird is heard in the deepest of the ferny glens. The giant kingfisher, known as the laughing jackass, is common in the outlying suburbs and amuses everyone with his loud mocking laugh.

Close around Sydney are large areas preserved in their natural state where the plant lover may see trees and shrubs in great variety and forms far different from those in the northern hemisphere. Californians have introduced into America one variety of eucalypt in the Tasmanian Blue Gum, but there are over 130 varieties in Australian forests and even more kinds of acacias filling the spring day with glorious perfume and lighting up the bush with masses of golden glory.

"I love the great land where the waratah grows

And the wattle bough blooms on the hill."

One of the great problems in Australian agriculture is the control of introduced vegetable and animal pests. Plants and animals which in their native habitat were never troublesome, have become very great pests in their new Australian home, partly because of the sparseness of the human population, but mainly because the parasites which kept them in check at home are not present in their new habitat. The prickly pear was introduced as a garden or hedge plant but it escaped and spread so rapidly that over 60,000,000 acres of valuable land in Queensland and New South Wales are overrun with it, and its increase up to two years ago was at the alarming rate of one and a half million acres per year. Biologists under the Commonwealth Council of Science and Industry have discovered three insect parasites and have distributed them for pear destruction. This last year the pear has not increased and there is every reason to believe that in five years time all the cactus-infested land will be cleared of the pest and will be carrying some millions of sheep and growing fine crops of wheat.

The English rabbit introduced for sport has gradually settled in every fertile part of the continent and increased to countless millions, costing pastoralists huge sums to protect their properties with wire-netted rabbit-proof

fences and for labor to dig out the burrows.

Into this new land have been introduced the flowering plants of the old countries and in the Botanic Gardens of Sydney Professor E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University found the biggest outdoor collection of plants in the world. In the month of March, Sydney gardens will be full of autumn roses, chrysanthemums, dahlias, canna, carnations, and masses of annuals of all kinds. It is a delightful month for the flower lover, the motorist and the golfer; and here it is necessary to say that all visiting Rotarians and their ladies are expected to bring their golf clubs; Australia will provide the courses.

In every direction within short distances of the city are motor runs through magnificent mountain, forest, and coastal scenery.

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Australia invites you all to partake of its hospitality and to share with her Rotarians the fellowship of men from Japan, the United States, China, New Zealand, Hawaii, The Philippines and let us hope all other peoples whose interests lie in the Pacific region.

How to Reach Sydney

THE R. M. S. "Aorangi" leaves Vancouver on February 5th, calling at Victoria, B. C. the same day. Her next call is at Honolulu on February 12th where about eight hours are spent. She then proceeds to Suva (Fiji) arriving there on the 21st, spending about six hours. From there she will sail to Auckland (N. Z.) arriving there on the 24th, departing on the 25th and arriving in Sydney on March 1st.

Passengers desiring to do so could break their journey at Auckland, make a short tour in New Zealand leaving Wellington, N. Z., by the "Makura" on March 11th, arriving in Sydney on March 15th.

From San Francisco the "Sonoma" leaves on 13th February, calling at Honolulu February 19th, spending about twelve hours there, thence to Pago Pago, (American Samoa) where approximately four hours are spent, and then proceeds on to Suva (Fiji) March 1st, where five hours are spent, and arrives in Sydney March 6th.

An additional sailing is R. M. S. "Makura" leaving San Francisco on 19th February calling at Papeete (Tahiti) on March 1st, Rarotonga (Cook Is.) on March 4th, Wellington (N. Z.) on March 10th and leaving on the 11th and due in Sydney on the 15th.

Honolulu passengers have the choice of either the "Aorangi" leaving there on 12th February or the "Sonoma" leaving on 19th February.

First class return fares (according to grade of accommodation) are approximately:

Vancouver to Sydney	from £125.10.0
San Francisco to Sydney	... £125.10.0
Honolulu to Sydney	... £95.10.0

For passengers leaving Japan and the Philippines, the J. M. S. "Kaga Maru" is due to leave Yokohama on February 7th, Nagoya the 8th, calling at Kobe on the 9th and leaving on the 12th, arriving at Nagasaki on February 13th and departing on the 14th, Hong Kong February 18th, departing the 19th, Manila the 21st, departing on the following day and after short calls at Zamboanga and Davao, Thursday 18, will be reached on March 3rd, Brisbane on the 8th and Sydney on March 10th.

First class return fares in connection with these services are:

From Yokohama	£112.10.0
From Kobe	£110. 5.0
From Nagasaki	£105.15.0
From Hong Kong	£95. 0.0
From Manila	£89.10.0

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—L. M. SCHULTZ

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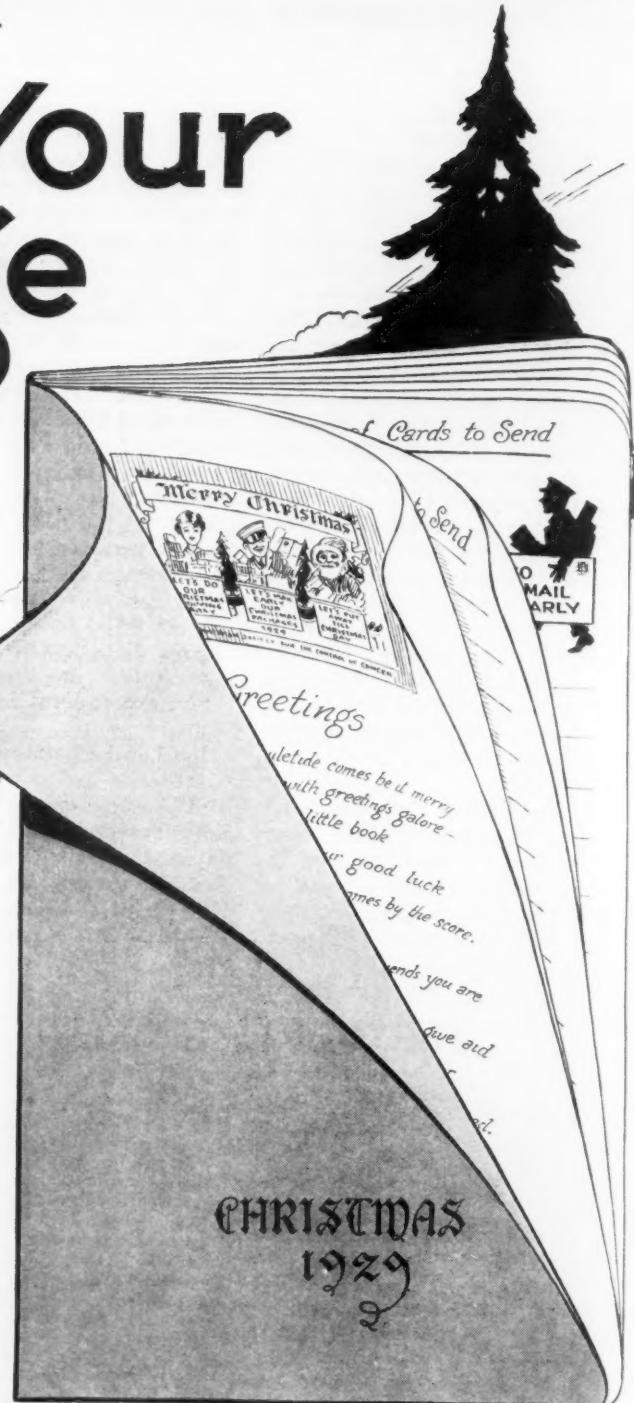
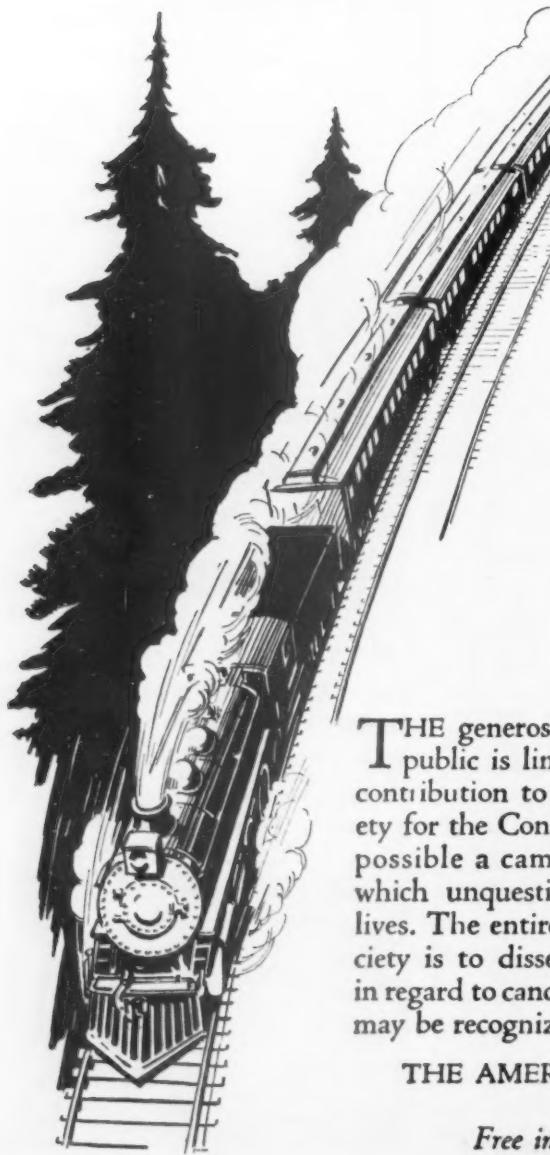
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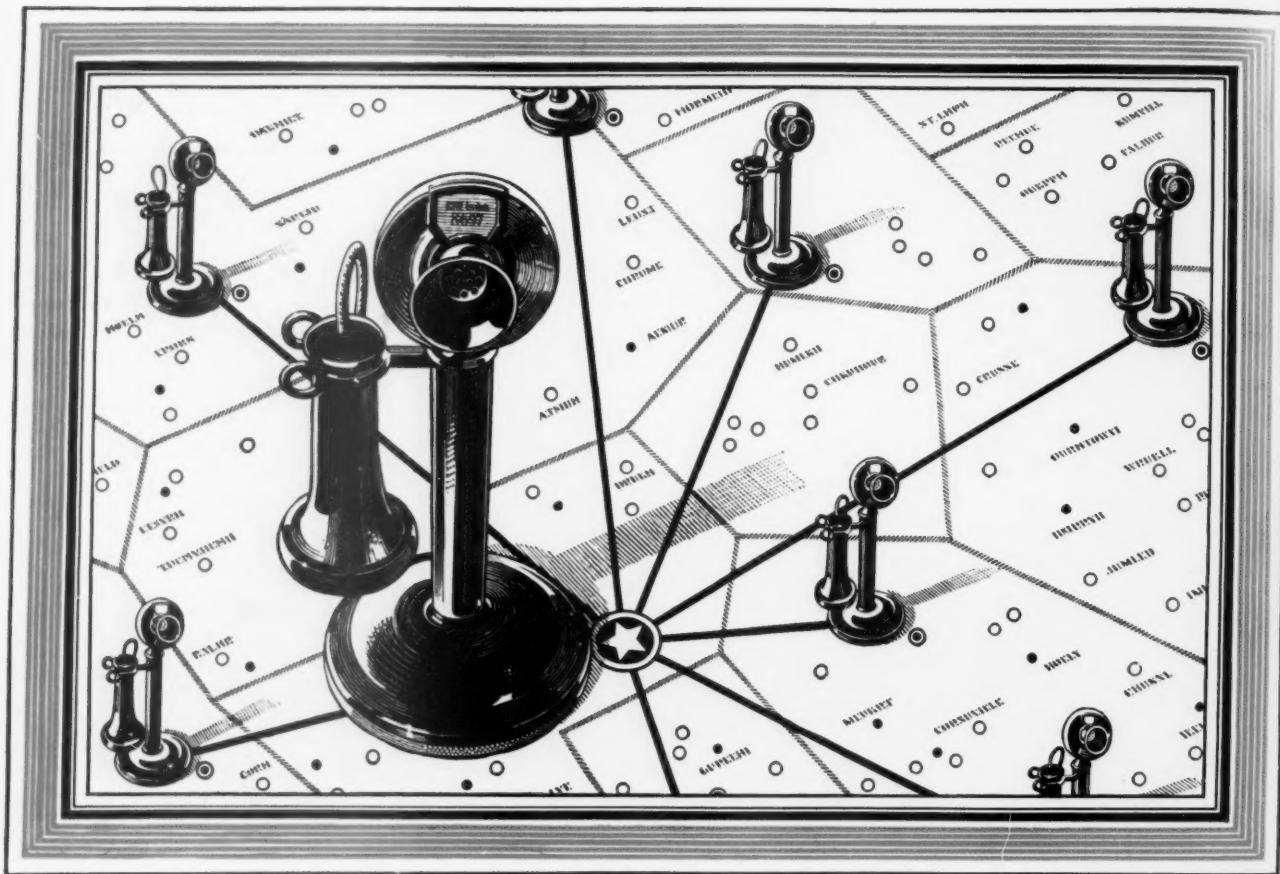
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